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OAS POSTPONES DEBATE ON LAS CRUCITAS INCIDENT

PA111817 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 11 Jul (AFP) -- The OAS suspended for 2 hours today a debate on a report regarding a border incident between Costa Rica and Nicaragua to give time to search for a formula of consensus.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, based on the OAS investigating commission's report, demanded that the OAS Permanent Council issue a "harsh condemnation" of Nicaragua, as well as indemnification from that country for the death of two Costa Rican civil guardsmen during the incident that occurred on 31 May.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga denied that her country had any responsibility for the incident and maintained that report does not prove that the Sandinist Army was responsible for the attack.

The report delivered to the OAS on 28 June indicated that the shots that killed the Costa Ricans came from the Nicaraguan side of the border where the Sandinist Army was in position at the time.

The Argentine and Brazilian ambassadors then asked for the postponement of the debate to allow representatives of the four Contadora Group countries, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, to work on a draft resolution, an alternative to the Costa Rican document.

AREA COMMUNIST YOUTH GROUPS MEET IN ARGENTINA

PY101848 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Jul 85 p 14

[Text] The South American Communist Youth Organization met in Buenos Aires between 2 and 4 July. During the meetings, the foreign debt issue was discussed, "stressing that for political, economic, moral, and legal reasons, the debt is unpayable."

It was also concluded that "the foreign debt is a means to increase dependency and backwardness, harming the sovereignty and national dignity of our peoples."

In a final statement, delegates from communist youth organizations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay as well as Cubans, who participated as observers, reasserted "the firm conviction and willingness of our organizations to actively contribute to the formation of a broad front of Latin American peoples and governments, in which a broad spectrum of youth will participate, calling for nonpayment of the foreign debt."

The conclusions also stated "IMF impositions are aggravating the socioeconomic crisis in our countries, which is threatening the democratic processes that have succeeded, thanks to the brave struggles by the people."

FORMER MILITARY CHIEFS VISITED BY 100 OFFICERS

PY120010 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Some 100 active and retired military officers -- all wearing uniforms -- on Tuesday visited five of the nine former military chiefs on trial for human rights violations committed during the so-called dirty war against subversion, military sources confirmed yesterday.

Intransigent Deputy Raul Rabanaque Caballero meanwhile requested that President Raul Alfonsin inform Congress on who authorized the visit and reveal the names of the officers who paid the call.

The sources said the visit was to "greet the former commanders on Independence Day." The visitors "were retired and active officers all wearing uniforms," they added. Most of the 100 officers were from the Army and several contacted various news media afterwards to report their visit. However, the action apparently did not have the authorization of the Defence Ministry or Armed Forces authorities.

The five officers -- former Presidents Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola, Retired Admirals Emilio Massera and Armando Lambruschini, and former Air Force Commander-in-Chief Ramon Agosti -- are being held at Federal Prison Unit 22 and are allowed to receive visitors. But Rabanaque Caballero noted that the visit by the 100 officers violated prison procedures, which allow only four visits per day for any given prisoner.

RIO HONDO WING DEFEATED IN PERONIST CONGRESS

PY091412 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Santa Rosa (NA-DYN) -- Senate Majority Leader Vicente Saadi of Catamarca, 72, took the driving-seat of the Peronist unity congress here yesterday to become first vice president of the Justicialist Party under former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. CGT Secretary-General Jorge Triaca is the new second vice president and San Luis Senator Alberto Rodriguez Saa the third. Buenos Aires party boss Herminio Iglesias took over the post of secretary-general while Santiago del Estero Senator Luis Salim has become political secretary.

These changes appeared inevitable when just before a 7:15 pm adjournment, the Rio Hondo sector of the party decided not to present its own candidates for the National Council and to abstain in the vote. The sector's representative, Jose Manuel de la Sota, also said just before the adjournment that Rio Hondo followers would recognize the new Council.

Yesterday's losers, who represented a clear majority of national convention delegates at their founding congress in Rio Hondo last February, saw their provincial support, especially among the governors, drifting away throughout the day and were obliged to concede defeat. Furthermore, the credentials of 68 of their followers, including their leader Senator Oraldo Britos of San Luis, were successfully challenged and even though it was ruled that all delegates forced to leave should be applauded as they left, the situation was no less bitter for the once-dominant Rio Hondo sector. Iglesias even proved less insistent on the removal of certain delegates than Chaco Deputy Adam Pedrini, a leading figure at the Rio Hondo congress last February.

Britos abandoned the congress early yesterday evening, calling the present situation "the party's worst crisis since the death of (Juan Domingo) Peron" as he boarded a Buenos Aires-bound plane. He admitted that although the challenged credentials had hurt the Rio Hondo wing, an even larger number of delegates had simply bolted his leadership.

The 62 Organizations headed by metal unionist Lorenzo Miguel were widely considered the main king-makers behind Saadi, who was also supported by Iglesias.

Apart from the delegate credentials issue, yesterday's session made slow progress because they started late at 3:30 pm with frequent adjournments and also became bogged down in procedural wrangles other than those involving credentials, such as the position of the women's branch in the party.

CASELLA WINS PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS FOR PARTY CHAIR

PY092229 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Former Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella was assured of the chairmanship of the provincial party committee as "Historical" Renewal and Change list led the rival Co-ordinating Board Line of Renewal and Change by 7,709 votes to 1,251 in Avellaneda at press time last night.

In the most strife-ridden district, La Plata, local Mayor Juan Carlos Alberti seemed headed for an embarrassing defeat as his line of the dominant Renewal and Change faction had won only 3,144 as against 7,059 for the Co-ordinating Board and 745 for the National Line faction out of the provincial capital's 39,500 Radicals.

But in Vicente Lopez, incumbent Mayor Juan Sabatini seemed to be hanging on against the Board with 4,324 votes to 3,571 for Foreign Ministry Human Rights Director Horacio Ravenna. The Board was also losing by 1,472 votes to 1,048 in Necochea. About 40 percent of the province's 705,000 card-carrying Radicals were estimated to have voted at the polls, which were open between 8 am and 6 pm.

The province's four national Committee delegates will be Senators Adolfo Gass and Edison Otero, Mar del Plata Mayor Angel Roig and Deputy Federico Storani, while outgoing Deputy Leopoldo Moreau will top the congressional slate. Only three districts -- the north of the province, La Plata and Bahia Blanca -- are being contested.

In Chaco Senator Luis Leon's Pink List was leading 10,228 to 5,832 at press time last night. The Pink List of the Movement for Irigoyenist Affirmation is being opposed by the Light Blue and Purple List of Renewal and Change, the faction of President Raul Alfonsin. About half the province's 58,000 Radicals voted.

In San Juan the Light Blue and Orange List of Deputy Ricardo Colombo was reported ahead of the Red and White List of Miguel Moragues by a margin of 6,154 to 4,980. About 60 percent of the province's 27,000 Radicals were said to have voted.

The Radicals were not the only party to vote yesterday -- in Neuquen about 20 percent of the 28,000 members of the locally dominant Neuquen Popular Movement voted in internal polls. Governor Felipe Sapag is expected to take over the party chairmanship from his brother, Senator Elias Sapag, because of the latter's lengthy absences in Buenos Aires.

CONGRESS FAILS TO MEET; ELECTIONS TO BE HELD

PY112042 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2011 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jul (EFE) -- The Bolivian general elections scheduled for 14 July are definitely on. Congress was to have met today to discuss the government's proposal to delay elections until 15 September, but due to the lack of a quorum it did not meet, and therefore, elections will be held as scheduled.

Only 47 deputies out of 130 and only 5 senators out of 27 showed up, therefore, Samuel Gallardo, president of the Chamber of Deputies, ordered the special session suspended without further ado.

The government, the Bolivian Labor Federation and almost all the left-wing parties wanted to delay elections for 3 [as received] months while the right-wing parties and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) wanted to hold them this Sunday.

Chamber President Comments

PY112212 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 2025 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Report from Congress by Cristina Corrales]

[Text] We are reporting again from the National Congress to give further details on the press conference held by Samuel Gallardo Lozada, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who gave a number of explanations regarding the suspension of the congressional session. Among other things he explained was that due to lack of quorum the Congress has rejected the call made by the president of the Republic to postpone elections.

In a press conference held with local and international reporters, Samuel Gallardo Lozada stated:

[Begin recording] 1. The congressional session was not held for lack of the necessary quorum established by the charter of the honorable National Congress.

2. The lack of quorum in the National Congress can be attributed to the following causes:

a. To the untimeliness of the call which was made only 2 days before the date set by decree; b. to the fact that most congressmen have interpreted this decree as a political maneuver aimed at the continuation of the term of the current government, notwithstanding the serious commitment assumed at the meetings sponsored by the Catholic Church [words indistinct].

3. The corruption, irregularities, and errors pointed out by the government decree regarding the electoral process are the exclusive responsibility of the Electoral Board, which is an independent government branch over which the executive branch has no jurisdiction.

4. The precipitous manner in which this decree was issued can only be attributed to a political maneuver, which shows disregard for any law and ethics and the lack of seriousness expected from any government.

5. The current situation of profound crisis, which to a great extent is the result of the irresponsibility and incompetence of the current government, cannot result in the postponement of the elections because the change in government is the only hope to bail the people out of their current trauma and extreme anxiety.

As a Bolivian citizen, who is responsible for this honorable legislative branch, I ask Almighty God to enlighten the president of the Republic so that he can fully understand the serious danger that this type of maneuver can provoke, and that for once in his life he may forsake his political interests for the good of the Bolivian people.

Notwithstanding the current despair and anxiety affecting all Bolivian people, from Cobija to Villa Montes, and from Puerto Suarez to La Paz , there is a definite hope among all inhabitants of the country, to hold the elections as established by the law issued on 15 December 1984. [end recording]

These are the main parts of the press conference held by the president of the Chamber of Deputies who is in charge of the congressional session that was not held, as you know, due to the lack of a quorum.

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS ELECTIONS

PY112255 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] We will now release a military communique to the public. The most important portions of the communique state the following:

With regard to the electoral process and its side effects, the Bolivian Armed Forces hereby fulfill their duty of reporting to the public their stand regarding the specific duties of the Armed Forces under the Constitution:

During the current constitutional term, we, the Armed Forces, have respected and fully complied with the Constitution, something which has been an accolade to our respectability, enjoying the people's obvious confidence.

2. [number as heard] After a thorough analysis of the current situation, and taking into account today's social decay, we are firmly and unanimously determined to support and exhaust all the possible means so that the elections, which were set by law for 14 July, are held.

With the goal of guaranteeing that the general elections are fair and seeking to prompt national reconciliation as an indispensable factor for the survival of our beloved fatherland, we will observe with discipline and determination the law and the decisions issued by the governmental branches with the aim of defining the steps of the presidential succession according to the schedule drafted for the power transfer. We thus unquestionably prove our sincere observance of the laws of the nation.

In conclusion, the Bolivian Armed Forces urge all citizens to remain calm and maintain a lofty patriotic spirit so that the electoral process is successfully concluded and the people enjoy the right to live harmoniously, enjoying freedom and democracy.

This is the military communique addressed to the public. The communique is signed by Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; General Walter Antezana Palacios, joint chief of staff; General Raul Lopez Leyton, Army commander in chief; Major General Oscar Villa Urioste, Air Force commander in chief; and Rear Admiral Jose Ona Costa, Navy commander in chief.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN WITH TAIWAN

PY111421 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] At a press conference, the Foreign Ministry has announced the establishment of relations with the PRC and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho referred first to a South Korean delegation that is in La Paz:

[Begin recording] In the first place, I want to mention that a delegation from the Government of South Korea is in La Paz, and that the joint Bolivian-South Korean commission will begin meeting tomorrow to discuss technical assistance, economic relations, and cultural exchange. [end recording]

The Siles Zuazo government has also decided to break diplomatic relations with Taiwan. The foreign minister referred to the decision to establish diplomatic relations with countries the government considers of interest to the nation:

[Begin recording] Consequently, we have broken diplomatic relations between the Republic of Bolivia and Taiwan, also known as Nationalist China. This was officially communicated to the representative of Taiwan in Bolivia today. In accordance with international law and diplomatic practices, the Taiwanese representative was offered facilities, on behalf of the Bolivian Government, for him and the entire mission to leave the country. We also instructed our charge d'affairs in Taipei to leave Taiwan and go to Tokyo within 72 hours. I need not make a detailed analysis of the reasons why the Foreign Ministry has taken this important step in the area of our international relations. [end recording]

CAMIRI COMMITTEE CLOSES PIPELINE TO ARGENTINA

PY041556 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Demanding attention to their problem, the civic organizations of Camiri will increase their pressure tactics. The Civic Committee of Camiri has decided to close off the gas pipeline to Argentina as of midnight 3 July. Camiri demands the implementation of the phone connection with the city of Santa Cruz under the 13 February agreement.

[Report from Camiri] The Civic Committee of Camiri has determined that the gas pipeline to Argentina will be closed at midnight on 3 July. This is just another measure to pressure the approval of the telephone connection between Camiri and Santa Cruz through Cotas as written into the agreement signed on 13 February. The city of Camiri has been totally paralyzed for the past 9 days. The paralysis affects a sector of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, YPFB, transportion, education, and all other sectors in Cordillera Province. In the coming hours, sticter measures will be adopted, such as, a total blockade of the departmental capital, Sucre, and Tarija. [end report]

UK'S HOWE COMMENTS AT END OF OFFICIAL VISIT

PY111657 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jul 85 p 19

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government has not indicated that it intends to change its position in its negotiations with the IMF on a program of economic readjustment. This is the opinion of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe after 2 days of talks with authorities in Brasilia. He also believes that so far, Brazil has adopted a serious attitude in its dealing with the IMF.

Howe explained Britain's position on Latin America's foreign debt, asserting that each country must negotiate separately. No single remedy exists and there is no single program or proposal, he stressed, thus defending the struggle against protectionism and high interest rates. The foreign secretary also hopes there will be a quick agreement between Brazil and the IMF.

The British foreign secretary, who concludes his official visit to Brazil today in Sao Paulo, insisted that the purchase of nine Tucano planes by the British was an honor that his government paid to Brazil, indicating that the purchase will open international markets to Brazilian products. According to Howe, the deal was a way "of cooperating with the Brazilian people."

As a concrete result of his 2-day stay in the country, Howe announced that Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal will make an official visit to London. During his stay here, Howe held two meetings with Setubal. He also met with Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles, Central Bank Presidnet Antonio Carlos Lemgruber, and President Sarney.

PERSONNEL CUTS ORDERED BY ARMY MINISTER BEGIN

PY101910 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- The personnel reduction ordered by Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves on 10 April and published exclusively by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO at that time has already been implemented. Yesterday, the Army Social Communications Center confirmed that the Army Intelligence Centers [CIEX] in the major commands -- Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife, and Porto Alegre -- had been closed. Personnel from the CIEX agencies in the different states, created by former Minister Walter Pires in secret Resolution No 13 of 31 March 1981, have been redistributed among their own commands in accordance with a ministerial resolution. On adopting this decision, the Army administration argued that the Army's real needs focus on operational capability, not secret service, that is, the intelligence community. According to unofficial reports, one of the main reasons for this measure is that the Army commands (1st, 2d, 3d and 4th) already have subordinate sections whose role is to supply the commander and the minister with political, military, psychosocial, and economic information. It has been reported that when the current minister was commander of the 3d Army, during the previous administration, he did not approve of the activities of the CIEX agencies in Porto Alegre.

POLICE USE TEAR GAS AGAINST SOYBEAN FARMERS

PY091856 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Porto Alegre -- A military brigade threw tear gas grenades at Cacoeira do Sul soybean farmers who were blocking Highway BR-290 early this afternoon. The roadblock was part of a movement carried out in 50 Rio Grande do Sul districts against the country's agricultural policy.

Rio Grande do Sul Agricultural Federation President (Ary Marimom) has lamented the police action, because state Security Secretary (Augusto Bertier) had assured him that the demonstrators would not be repressed. (Bertier) has promised an investigation to find out who was responsible for the police action.

ELECTORAL COURT RECOGNIZES 10 NEW PARTIES

PY101228 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Jul 85

[By Iara Maurente]

[Text] Brazilian workers will have 10 more parties to choose from in addition to the current 5 parties in the elections scheduled for 15 November. The Superior Electoral Court [TSE] today recognized the following parties: Liberal Front, Brazilian Communist Party, Humanist Party [Partido Humanista], Christian Social Party, Brazilian People's Party [Partido do Povo Brasileiro], Christian Democratic Party, Communist Party of Brazil, National Tancredoist Party, Liberal Party, and Community Municipalist Party [Partido Municipalista Comunitario].

The TSE reviewed 21 requests for recognition. The 11 parties that were not recognized must submit the documents that are still missing before next Monday, 15 July.

As for the party records, Attorney General Jose Paulo Sepulveda Pertence, who is also the electoral attorney general, has said that they must be prepared in conformity with the new organic law on political parties.

The TSE also cast lots to choose the numbers that will identify each party in the upcoming election.

WORKERS PARTY PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR CUBA

PY100215 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] Sao Bernardo do Campo, Sao Paulo -- Workers Party [PT] President Luis Inacio da Silva, alias Lula, and PT Foreign Relations Secretary Luis Eduardo Greenhalg yesterday left for Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government. During his 1-week visit to Cuba, Lula will have a private meeting with Fidel Castro during which they will discuss the foreign debt problem affecting Third World countries.

The Third World countries, foreign debt will be discussed at the union conference scheduled to begin on 14 July, and also at the congress of economists which is to be held by the end of the month in Cuba.

BRIEFS

JUNE INFLATION RATE -- The June inflation rate has been measured at 7.8 percent. Inflation measured by the General Price Index-Domestic Supply dropped to 221.4 percent for the 12-month period ending in May. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 85 p 10]

COURTS TO DECIDE FATE OF ARRESTED YOUTHS

PY112122 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Speaking with journalists today at the opening of a photograph exhibit at the national library, Education Minister Horacio Aranguiz said that only 14 of the 300 who were arrested and later released following disorders at the Arturo Alessandri School were members of the student body. The minister categorically reasserted that the school will be closed.

The Alessandri School affair is also being discussed at Government House. According to Government Secretary General Francisco Xavier Cuadra, the government is studying the cases of those students who were arrested yesterday for their involvement in the violent disorders at the Arturo Alessandri School in Providencia. He said that each case is being evaluated separately. The government secretary general said that it is not up to the government to punish these youths. He said that it is up to the court to decide what will happen to them, particularly those who are repeat offenders. He added that the government has not considered the possibility of banishing these students. He said that this is part of a communist plan to create disorder in education centers.

FORMER MINISTER DENOUNCES CURRENT GOVERNMENT

PY110155 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 27 Jun 85 pp 28, 30

[Interview with Monica Madariaga, former education and justice minister and former Chilean ambassador to the OAS, by Malu Sierra -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sierra] You have said that it is necessary to tell the truth in Chile. In your opinion, who is responsible for this situation?

[Madariaga] Primarily, the government, from which I demand the strictest respect for the truth. I said this during the last press conference I hosted as ambassador. After that conference I was asked to resign. I believe that the government must offer the most significant contribution to peaceful coexistence. Then there are also the rest of the Chileans, to whom I will not refer as either government supporters or opposition members. Each Chilean has his own share of responsibility, because his position has been inflexible and because his hatred and pains have left no room for reconciliation. Chileans have not done much to support the multiple positive actions sponsored by the government. For the most part, they have not been constructive critics. We are still living in an unproductive atmosphere of passions, in which we have become increasingly estranged from one another. Our hatred has deepened as we have approached a state of total social disruption.

[Sierra] Why did you not have the same opinion 5 or 7 years ago, when you were justice and education minister? Considering that the situation has remained unchanged for the past 12 years, why have you changed your mind?

[Madariaga] This is a very important question, because it will allow me to explain to several people the drama that government officials have to go through. When one holds a ministerial position, one lives inside a bubble. I was a "bubble girl," and no pollution was allowed to penetrate my government bubble. I was immune to disease. I did not even need to build self-defense mechanisms, because everything was explained to me in an authoritarian way at the council of ministers, and everything was fine and wonderful. We were living in the best of worlds.

Should anyone speak to me from outside my bubble to tell me that something was wrong, the medicine I received inside my bubble would make me react and accuse him of being a traitor, a fool, and certainly a communist. One acquires the mentality of a laboratory technician who believes that what he is doing is right and what others are doing is wrong. Everything the government does is excellent, and whoever dares to say the opposite is someone who cares only for his own ambitions, a crook who engages in political chicanery, who has obscure intentions, and who, finally, is a Marxist. I took that medicine for 8 years. When I went abroad I stopped taking it.

[Sierra] Did you get out of your bubble when you were abroad? Was it U.S. democracy?

[Madariaga] I met freedom in the United States, where I longed for the freedom I once enjoyed. I learned the meaning of respect for mankind and I learned about the pain caused by the lack of respect for mankind in Chile.

[Sierra] What was the straw that broke the camel's back?

[Madariaga] There were several things, but the most serious was the imposition of the state of siege, as I pointed out to the government. I think the measure was absolutely disproportionate to the prevailing situation. In addition, the reasons for adopting it were not understood abroad. The state of siege is like a wire net covering a soccer goal; the goalkeeper and the players have nothing to do because the ball will never go through. I believe it is no longer necessary to have a government after such an extreme measure has been taken. It will be enough to maintain the repressive action.

[Sierra] After your arrival, you kept silent. Now you have suddenly begun to speak out. Why?

[Madariaga] What encouraged me to speak was seeing the Chilean peoples' troubled soul and the support I felt and continue to feel from the American countries, the vital force that the entire world gives me, the solidarity received from innumerable American and European presidents, the hope that some people place in the vital force of women.

[Sierra] Do you think they will listen to what you have to say now if they did not listen to what you had to say when you were minister, when you were ambassador to the OAS?

[Madariaga] I don't think they will listen to me, but many Chileans can listen to me and Chile, as a whole, will be listened to.

[Sierra] Do you think it will be listened to?

[Madariaga] At least it has a right to be listened to.

[Sierra] Tell us, as someone who knows the government well, is a transition possible?

[Madariaga] Right now, there is no possibility of a transition. The transition in Chile will take place in 1990, when the first congress is elected.

[Sierra] With General Pinochet as president?

[Madariaga] I have no doubt that he will be president in 1989.

[Sierra] What is the use of shouting now if we are going to live under the same government structure until 1990?

[Madariaga] This is what disheartens me a bit every day, but I think one should get a few things off one's chest in order to keep the soul alive, only to keep the spirit alive.

[Sierra] Do you think President Pinochet might change his mind?

[Madariaga] He has a very definite personality and has proven this throughout his government. Above all, it is an overpowering personality.

[Sierra] You have just entered politics and will undoubtedly find that some opposition politicians welcome you. You are a "choice morsel," a government member that has become critical. Where do you stand?

[Madariaga] I am a free-lancer. I do not believe in flocks. I believe that political parties are useful, but they are also a degenerating force. When I was very young I made the mistake of joining a political party, the Liberal Party. From my point of view political parties are restrictive. I am not in favor of alignment. Therefore, I continue to be completely, absolutely, and definitely independent.

[Sierra] Can you see any leader among the current public men?

[Madariaga] I do not need to look for a leader now. He will appear suddenly, from somewhere, probably speaking from the mountain top.

[Sierra] What sort of country do you hope for?

[Madariaga] The country I envisage is a bit like our historical Chile, with its defects, its mistakes, and even with its revolutions; a country with rich experiences and a rich coexistence; a very creative and active country; a country that has fallen and has managed to get back up on its feet again. I do not want a Chile brought from the U.S. west coast but a Chilean Chile with an intelligent nationalist outlook. I want a Chile that will represent the sort of Chile every Chilean desires. We will obviously have to erradicate its vices. For this we need a period of peace and solid social coexistence in order to have the necessary creative strength to decide what type of model country we all desire.

BRIEFS

NEW INTEGRATION COMMISSION -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle yesterday reported that General Ernesto Videla, who was head of the Chilean delegation to the Beagle mediation process, has been appointed head of the Chilean integration commission that was established by the peace and friendship treaty signed with Argentina. The foreign minister said that this commission will be in charge of all matters pertaining to the promotion of commercial and cultural activities between Chile and Argentina. A similar commission is to be appointed in Argentina. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Jun 85 p C 2 PY]

CARABINEROS DIRECTOR DIES -- Carabineros Administrative Director Jorge Humberto Lamilla de Rios died on 20 June from injuries he sustained on 16 June when he was hit by a car while riding a bicycle for exercise. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 85 PY]

ARMY, POLICE REPORTEDLY FORM PARAMILITARY GROUP

PA111509 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] An anonymous communique supposedly from members of the Army and police in active service announces the creation of an armed paramilitary group in western Colombia. The communique issued in Popayan states that officers, noncommissioned officers, and members of the Army and police, tired of seeing their comrades fall, will confront guerrilla action man to man. The document explains that for each dead policeman, they will kill a guerrilla.

EPL WANTS DIRECT TALKS WITH PRESIDENT BETANCUR

PA101412 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Yesterday, Colombia' People's Liberation Army (EPL) demanded direct talks with President Belisario Betancur Cuartas in order to save the peace agreements, the cease-fire and the national dialogue from collapsing. The EPL shied way from the peace and cease-fire verification commissions labeling them as ineffective.

EPL political chief Oscar William Calvo urged President Betancur and the military officers as well, to intervene to clarify matters regarding the peace agreements which are undergoing a difficult and critical stage. Calvo explained that after the entire central committee and the EPL reexamined the peace agreements, it was decided that the agreements have been virtually broken as a result of the stance adopted by the Belisario Betancur government.

Oscar William Calvo said: "The EPL wants to make it clear that it has fully complied with the agreements, and it reiterates that it no longer wants to deal with intermediaries or Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro since President Betancur's intervention is needed in order to keep the truce from failing."

Calvo stated that in the peace, cease-fire verification and national dialogue commissions there are persons interested in the development of a democratic opening, but that those groups created by the government have become inoperative and have not led to anything positive.

The EPL political chief stated: "If the government and President Betancur truly want to show a favorable attitude, they must assume direct responsibility regarding the pacification process, and they must talk with representatives from the armed groups without any intermediaries."

The EPL which signed the peace agreement with President Betancur on 28 May 1984, along with the "19 April Movement" (M-19) and the "Workers Self-Defense Movement" (ADO), felt that the people must receive a reply about the development of the peace process. "The government is turning its back on the peace process, and together with the military forces, it is contributing to a climate of delays; and what is more, the democratic opening process is not gaining strength," Calvo added. Moreover, the EPL political chief stated that in view of the public forces' attacks in recent weeks, one of the EPL fronts which operates in Norte de Santander Department is conducting defensive operations.

FARC COMMANDERS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MEET

PA111502 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Commanders of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and members of the Verification Commission have met in Marta, Santander Department. Here is a report by Jairo Saravio:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the six fronts of the FARC met at the police station in Marta, Jiron municipality, in Santander Department, with Deputy Government Minister Victor G. Ricardo; Antonio Duque, high commissioner for peace; Jose Bernal of the Attorney General's Office; and Horacio Serpa Uribe, Alberto Rojas Puyo, and Father (Nelbetran) of the Peace and Verification Commission.

FARC Commanders Fernando of the 4th Front, Mauricio of the 11th Front, Romania of the 12th Front, Camilo of the 20th Front, Eloy of the 23rd Front, and Tomas of the 24th Front rejected kidnapping and extortion. They also condemned the kidnapping and subsequent killing of Samuel Shneider, an official of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [Ecopetrol]. They reiterated that social problems are behind the outbreaks of violence in Colombia. They condemned violence and violations of the peace process, adding that FARC members are not criminals but revolutionaries. They also denied that they carried out attacks on towns in the mid-Magdalena region and the northern coast.

The six fronts of the FARC, which will meet on 9 and 10 August with the governors of Santander, Antioquia, Bolivar, and Caldas in Barrancabermeja, denounced the activation of the Death to Kidnappers [MAS] and charged that (Isidro Carreno), police inspector of (San Juan Bosco de la Verde), is a leader of that group. [end recording]

REPORTS ON RECENT GUERRILLA-ARMY CLASHES

La Herrera Attack

PA050325 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota -- Authorities officially reported that three 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas died during a bloody assault in La Herrera. The sources added that the subversives who were killed were left behind by their comrades, who did not have time to hide the bodies due to the Army's quick action. Pertinent authorities are conducting the necessary investigations in order to identify the bodies.

This is the consequence of the absurd violence that some groups want to foment in Colombian territory, and which, naturally, the great majority of Colombians strongly and angrilyreject. For example, an increasing number of residents in Valle del Cauca Department are raising their voices in protest, stating that they do not want violence.

Here is Carlos Alberto Uribe with a report from Cali, the capital of El Valle Department:

[Begin recording] Governor Diego Castrellon Arboleda said that the public order situation in Valle del Cauca Department is difficult, but can be easily controlled. He added that the authorities are working to restore peace in the region, stressing that the Indians are not involved in the latest subversive actions. Regarding the latest guerrilla attack in Santiago, the governor said that there was not a clash with the authorities, since there were no policemen there. El Cauca is infested with guerrillas, Governor Castrellon Arboleda concluded. [end recording]

Ambush of Military Convoy

PA120023 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jul pp 1 A, 7 A

[Excerpt] Nine people were killed and three others were seriously wounded in guerrilla actions during the past few hours in Cali, Rionegro (Santander), Pitalito and Suaza, in Huila, official sources have said. [sentence as published]

A military convoy was ambushed in a working class neighborhood in Cali. Two people, one of them a soldier, were killed. Three other soldiers were wounded.

In three incidents in Huila, five people were killed by guerrilla fighters. The same thing occurred in Santander, where a police inspector and his brother, who defended him, were killed.

FARC Occupies Zaragoza

PA092247 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Medellin -- A rebel raid occurred in Zaragoza municipality this morning, but guerrillas and the public forces did not clash. Twenty rebels of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] 4th Front arrived at El Paso and occupied the main square for 3 hours, explaining to the local residents the strategies proposed by the Patriotic Union to solve the many problems in the country. In addition, the guerrillas distributed subversive propaganda and chanted slogans against the current government. Authorities have reported that the guerrillas withdrew to a mountainous region in Antioquia.

Police Patrol Ambush

PA102000 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Villavicencio -- Initial reports indicate that three policemen were wounded and two guerrillas killed during a clash between regular forces and rebel columns in Arauca Intendancy. It was confirmed that members of the National Liberation Army [ELN] ambushed a police patrol on regular rounds near the Occidental Petroleum camp, in Arauquita municipality, on the banks of the Arauca River. The police officers returned fire, killing two guerrillas who have yet to be indentified. Another rebel who was wounded was rescued by his comrades in arms, who fled.

The three wounded policemen were taken to the Villavicencio Hospital, while actions were stepped up to track down the other members of the rebel column.

BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES INCREASE -- As the result of the latest discoveries of oil fields, the country's oil reserves have been estimated at 1.117 billion barrels. According to a Colombian Petroleum Enterprise report, crude oil production has increased by 9.9 percent. Average daily oil production has been 167,084 barrels. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 85 PA]

NICARAGUA'S SERGIO RAMIREZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY111554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado arrived suddenly in Lima early this morning to explain his country's situation to the Peruvian Government. Ramirez, who will travel to Brazil tomorrow, Friday, with the same objective, was met at Jorge Chavez International Airport by Peru's first vice president, Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, and by diplomatic personalities. The high-ranking Nicaraguan official, who has emphasized the support of Latin American nations for the Contadora Group's peace-seeking mission in Central America, will follow a tight schedule that includes meetings with President Fernando Belaunde and President-elect Alan Garcia, to whom Ramirez will convey the greetings of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Before those meetings, Ramirez will meet with Schwalb, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Luis Percovich, and other high-ranking government officials.

ALAN GARCIA NAMES TWO NEW CABINET MINISTERS

PY111845 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] In his first statements to the media after receiving the president credentials, President-elect Alan Garcia confirmed the names of Senator Nicanor Mujica as minister of the Presidency, and economist Cesar Atala as minister of industry, commerce, tourism, and integration. Garcia added that the future minister of the Presidency will have no additional staff and that his task will be to coordinate the activities of all parts of the executive branch.

EIGHT AREA PRESIDENTS TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PY101552 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0256 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 9 Jul (EFE) -- Luis Percovich, the foreign and prime minister, today reported that eight Latin American presidents have confirmed that they will attend the presidential inauguration ceremony. He also reported that he has received official confirmation that the head of the Spanish Government, Felipe Gonzalez, will not attend the ceremony. The ceremony will take place on 28 July and during it President-elect Alan Garcia Perez will assume power from President Fernando Belaunde.

Percovich noted that he believes that Felipe Gonzalez will be unable to attend the ceremony because of the recent cabinet changes, which will force him to remain in Spain. Percovich added that there is a possibility that Gonzalez will send a representative. It has been reported in Madrid that the Spanish president will not be able to travel to Peru because of the presentation to Congress of the national budget. This has forced him to call off his official visit to Cuba, Ecuador, and Peru that was scheduled from 19 to 30 July. Percovich added that among the personalities who will attend the presidential inauguration ceremony is the deputy chairman of the Soviet Presidium.

Among the Latin American presidents scheduled to attend the ceremony are Argentine President Raul Alfonsin; Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo; Colombian President Belisario Betancur; Costa Rican President Luis Monge; Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito; Dominican President Salvador Blanco; and Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti. so far about 20 dignitaries have confirmed that they will attend the inauguration, including vice presidents, foreign ministers, and various ministers.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS JOIN STATE EMPLOYEES STRIKE

PY120205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 10 Jul (EFE) -- Peruvian civil construction workers today joined the 400,000 state employees who have been on strike since 18 June and who have practically paralyzed the public administration. Moreover, health workers have completed their second day on strike, and the 180,000 state teachers have stated that they will join the strike next week. However, the government, whose term in office ends on 28 July, stated that it does not intend to increase the salaries of the state employees. That will be a decision to be made by the next government. Meanwhile, the post office, the customs office, and the revenue office are not functioning, and so no taxes are being collected. The strikers have occupied several schools. Consequently, several thousand students have been out of classes during the past few weeks.

CGT WILLING TO DISCUSS TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT

PY111700 Lima Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Summary from poor reception] "Isidoro Gamarra, president of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP], today said this confederation would agree to discuss a truce in the labor conflicts with the new government."

[Begin report] [Reporter] "You have referred to President Belaunde's request for a truce with the workers, something that has not happened during the past 5 years. Does this mean that if President-elect Alan Garcia makes a similar request to the workers, especially to the CGTP, you would accept a request for a 6-month truce?"

[Gamarra] Mr Reporter, I cannot say what we will accept offhand.

[Reporter] "Do you at least intend to discuss this possibility if Alan Garcia requests it?"

[Gamarra] "We will not refuse to discuss this possibility, but we want to do so on terms that will favor our people, our workers." If not there would be no reason to hold talks because we are not interested in talks such as the famous ones we held with President Belaunde's current government and from which we obtained nothing.

[Reporter] Do you think that these discussions could start on 1 August?

[Gamarra] I cannot give you a categoric answer. A truce is dangerous because the workers are restricted and can't do anything.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR 60 DAYS IN PASCO

PY111435 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The government has extended the state of emergency in Pasco Province, in Pasco Department, for another 60 days. This decision was made because that area, which is under the political and military control of the Armed Forces, is still the target of terrorist actions. Supreme Decree No 31-85, issued by the Interior Ministry, states that the extension of the state of emergency is necessary because terrorist attacks continue in that province. This measure cancels the constitutional guarantees provided for in Clauses No 7, 9, 10, and 20 of Article No 2 of the Constitution. As long as the state of emergency is in effect, the region will remain under the political-military control of the Armed Forces.

SANGUINETTI MEETS WITH CUBA'S ALARCON

Declines Castro Invitation

PY112110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 10 Jul (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has declined the invitation extended to him by Fidel Castro to participate in a meeting to discuss the Latin American foreign debt issue. The reply to the Cuban president was delivered today to Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon when he met with the head of the Uruguayan state. Sanguinetti excused himself from accepting the invitation, citing his plans to tour Pacific countries late this month.

Sources close to the presidency said that Sanguinetti did not rule out the possiblity of a trip to Havana on another occasion, because he believes that the Cartagena Consensus, the secretariat of which is held by Uruguay, is the appropriate forum to discuss the Latin American foreign debt issue.

After his meeting with Sanguinetti, the Cuban deputy foreign minister said that his talk with the Uruguayan president was very important because it entailed a valuable and useful exchange of viewpoints. The Cuban Government official said that his country has an open attitude toward the Uruguayan people and government. However, he declined to predict a date for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but said that it will come naturally following negotiations.

The Cuban deputy foreign minister arrived in Uruguay as the first Uruguayan commercial delegation to visit Cuba in 24 years was leaving for Havana. The delegation to Cuba, headed by General Director of Foreign Trade Isidro Hodara, is made up of the Foreign Ministry's economic affairs director, Jose Maria Areneo, and a group of 25 businessmen representing the meat, dairy, chemical, and hide and food processing industries.

Alarcon on Talks

PY110342 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting between Fidel Castro and Julio Maria Sanguinetti in 1985 has not been ruled out. This announcement was made by Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon after meeting with the Uruguayan head of state at the Libertad building.

[Begin recording] [Alarcon] Owing to a basic rule of courtesy, I must not be the one who elaborates on the issues that I had the honor to discuss with President Sanguinetti. We feel that it is not appropriate for us to elaborate on this. Indeed, I can tell you that it was a useful, interesting talk, which has served to confirm, once again, the value and the authority of the exchange of viewpoints and opinions between two governments that respect each other, and that have similar approaches to several questions of common interest.

[Reporter] Was the issue of the resumption of relations discussed?

[Alarcon] I repeat that I do not want to elaborate on the talks. This is not a matter that we are forced to review. I believe that this matter is progressing naturally, normally. At this time, we believe that the existing level of communications and the relationship between the two governments are completely satisfactory.

[Reporter] Is the Cuban Government willing to restore relations?

[Alarcon] Of course. On the other hand, we have a very open and warm attitude toward the Uruguayan people and government, and we believe that the relationship will develop naturally, I repeat, in the interest of both sides. Nevertheless, at the same time, we have adopted the stand of not considering the establishment of formal diplomatic ties as something fundamental or necessary, or a matter that must be worked out or pressed in various ways. In practice, there are ties between the two countries that are growing and developing. Over the next few days, this will be evidenced in the commercial, economic, and cultural fields. We will continue this course. I feel that both sides concur on the usefulness of that [word indistinct]. [end recording]

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ IGLESIAS ON AREA PEACE FORCE

PY112106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0350 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Jul (EFE) -- During a meeting held today with Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias expressed his country's support for the creation of a border peacekeeping force for Central America. Iglesias said that the force must be created on the basis of bilateral agreements between the countries involved. He added that the first talks must be between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and remarked that Uruguay will lend all the necessary support for the creation of the neutral peacekeeping force, which will safeguard peace in Central America.

For his part, Ramirez said that Nicaraguan Government and people will greatly appreciate direct Uruguayan intervention for the preservation of peace in Central America.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CARIBBEAN REPUBLICS

PY042227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0047 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] -- Montevideo, 6 Jun (EFE) -- Uruguay has established diplomatic relations with eight republics of the Caribbean which make up the old British Antilles.

An official communique released today by the Foreign Ministry states that Uruguay now has relations with Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana, St Lucia, Christopher and Nevis, Antiqua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago, and Grenada.

ARMY COMMANDER REFUSES PERMISSION FOR DUEL

PY120333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0148 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Jul (TELAM-REUTER) -- The Army today assumed full responsibility for possible outrages committed during the antisubversive struggle. In light of the investigation into these outrages, which is being conducted by the courts, the commander in chief of the Army has announced that the Army will assume full responsibility if it should be proven that they took place for reasons of service.

In the harshest institutional declaration released since President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's democratic administration came to power, the above-mentioned commander also reported the threat of a seditious revolutionary upsurge in the country. Sources close to high-ranking government officials have indicated that the declaration could lead to the first serious civilian-military crisis since the Armed Forces relinquished power. The communique released by the office of the commander in chief of the Army stated:

A commander is the only one responsible for what his unit does or does not do and he cannot transfer this responsibility to anyone else. Therefore, if any of the reported allegations are proven and if things were part of the service or its consequence, the commanders will assume responsibility for them.

The declaration is a refusal of the request by four military officers who sought to challenge German Araujo, a senator for the leftist coalition Broad Front, to a duel on the grounds that he had offended them in the course of his reports on rapes, tortures, disappearances, and murders of people arrested during the de facto regime. In his communique, Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Hugo Medina criticized the sensationalism of Senator Araujo's reports and stated that this sensationalism makes one think that there may be something else above and beyond the stated desire for justice.

Meanwhile, Uruguayan politicians consider the declaration serious in the light of the broad powers which the Chamber of Deputies approved in the predawn hours this morning for the congressional committees that are investigating the performance of the military officers while in power. When the approval of these broad powers became public, the people felt that yet another seed of conflict had been planted regarding the relations of the Armed Forces with Sanguinetti's administration.

In any case, the bill has been submitted to the Senate for final approval; however, it may meet some difficulties if the Colorado Party bloc should vote against it, as happened in the Chamber of Deputies where the three opposition forces pushed it through nevertheless.

PUBLIC SECTOR STAGES 24-HOUR STRIKE FOR WAGE HIKE

PY111838 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0435 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Jul (EFE) -- The Uruguayan public sector at midnight began a 24-hour strike throughout the country in a tense challenge to Jose Maria Sanguinetti's government, just over 4 months after the country returned to democracy. The strike includes rail, telephone, and telegraph services and all the services of the central government. Only emergency services are being carried out in state hospitals.

The strike is being staged to demand a 36-percent salary increase. The government has decreed a salary increase that averages 20 percent, and is retroactive to 1 July.

The conflict may be expanded today to include employees of private hospitals and medical insurance organizations that look after social security services. A meeting will be held at noon to study the possibility of calling for an indefinite strike in the health sector.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS NAMED -- Montevideo, 12 Jun (EFE) -- Uruguayan Ambassador to Chile Julio Cesar Lupinacci will be the new permanent Uruguayan representative to the United Nations. Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has appointed career diplomat Alfredo Platas to be the Uruguayan ambassador to the OAS. The government headed by Luis Maria Sanguinetti also designated three other ambassadors. Roberto Vivo Bonomi will be ambassador to Brazil; former Foreign Minister and Former Ambassador to Washington Hector Luisi will again be the ambassador to Washington; and former foreign minister and former legislator for the National, or Blanco, Party, Alejandro Zorrilla de San Martin, will be ambassador to the Holy See. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0248 GMT 13 Jun 85 PY]

LUSINCHI ADMINISTERS OATH TO 388 NEW OFFICERS

PA100315 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] As of today, the Venezuelan Armed Forces have 388 new officers. They received from President Jaime Lusinchi the symbols of their sacred duty to defend the national sovereignty. The graduation ceremony, which was simple and moving, was held in the military academy's honor yard.

President Lusinchi presented the honor bar and saber to 139 Army second lieutenants, 79 midshipmen, 59 Air Force second lieutenants, and 113 National Guard second lieutenants.

Former Presidents Rafael Caldera, Carlos Andres Perez, and Luis Herrera Campins, as well as the military high command, the cabinet, and numerous personalities attended the event. Relatives of the new officers were also present.

In addition, special awards were granted to the second lieutenants and midshipmen who attained the highest grades during their training. A copy of the Constitution and Law Award was presented to those who attained the highest grades during their courses in constitutional law. President Lusinchi blessed and handed out the sabers. The new officers swore to defend the homeland and, before the national flag, they pledged loyalty to the institutions. The event concluded with a colorful parade of the new officers.

President Lusinchi delivered the closing speech.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] Don't you ever forget your oath of today. You start your careers as officers of our Armed Forces at a particularly meaningful moment, full of unknowns, yet also full of great hopes to the extent that all of us, and you are included, do our duties in each of the circumstances that we may happen to be. [end recording]

President Lusinchi stressed that the country is making efforts to develop its sons, despite the nation's economic situation. This is why these new officers have a very important role in the defense of our sovereignty.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CRUDE OIL DIFFERENTIAL PRICES

FL111537 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1410 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Due to the drop in price by $1.24 per barrel of Isthmus crude and $0.77 per barrel for Maya, PEMEX and the Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry [SEMIP] have established a range of differential prices based on its geographic destination and conditions of different markets.

In a press release, the SEMIP reported that this price range will be in effect for transactions held during this month and indicated that for America, Isthmus-type price per barrel will be $26.75 and $23.50 for Maya crude; for the Far East will be $26.50 and $23.00, and for Europe, $26.25 for Isthmus and $22.50 for Maya. The introduction of this range of differential prices and adoption of the new price levels strengthens Mexican oil competitiveness in different markets and maintains Mexico's basic crude oil trade policies.

The new price system will make it easier to adapt with greater flexibility to new fluctuations in the market and will avoid irregular trade practices such as discounts, barter, and processing accords. It is pointed out that because there have been abnormal situations, Mexican oil has been displaced to a large extent from its traditional markets. As a result, the Oil Foreign Trade Committee (COCEP) carefully evaluated the results of the consulting OPEC meeting in Vienna. At this meeting, OPEC acknowledged the increase of irregular trade practices and adopted an agreement to gradually eliminate them. The announced adjustment measures and differential price system have been set to reestablish the competitiveness of export crude. It is not intended to obtain markets by displacing other producers but to defend Mexico's share and it ratified that its export platform of 1.5 million barrels per day will be maintained.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid ordered cabinet economic advisers to thoroughly study the measures adopted today and make suggestions for appropriate actions. PEMEX will try to adopt the possible compensatory measures to lessen the negative impact to its own economy and to its finances.

BANKS DISCONTINUE FREE MARKET EXCHANGE RATE

PA111635 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1320 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text of communique issued by the Bank of Mexico on 10 July]

[Text] For several months there has been a gradual reduction of foreign exchange secured by the national banks at the exchange rate applied in the free market. As a result, banks have been unable to satisfy the total demand for foreign exchange from clients in the same market. This shortage has caused an inconvenience to the public and led to the creation of a parallel market at higher exchange rates. This situation has fomented the purchase of dollars at the banks with the intention of making a profit, to the detriment of those who require foreign exchange to cover expenses acquired abroad for transactions not included in the controlled market. Under those conditions, in most cases the foreign exchange acquired to cover such expenses is already being obtained at higher exchange rates than those applied by credit institutions.

Based on the above, taking into consideration the fact that operations have begun at exchange houses with capital from Mexican banks, and in order to bring more discipline to the transactions in the exchange market, and after consulting financial authorities the national banks find it necessary to discontinue operations in the free market at uniform exchange rates effective 0000 hours 11 July.

The banks that currently sell foreign exchange within the free market will now operate with the same rates as the exchange houses, which are determined by supply and demand.

In order to provide this service to international travelers, this system will also be applied, effective 0000 on 11 July, at the banks' exchange booths and branch offices at the main airports. In addition, exchange booths will be installed at international baggage reception areas at airports in order to provide better service for tourists visiting our country and protect them from traffickers.

FRENCH ENVOY WELCOMES AGRICULTURE MINISTER

FL101910 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- France's Ambassador to Mexico Bernard Bochet has said it is difficult for Third World countries to pay their foreign debt. The diplomat added that this is why it is necessary to adopt measures with creditor countries to establish mechanisms which would allow recovery to take place. Bochet was at a Mexico City airport terminal welcoming Rene Souchon, French secretary of state to the Ministry of Agriculture for Agriculture and Forestry. Souchon said the meeting held recently in Paris between Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and French President Francoise Mitterrand has strengthened political, economic, and tourist relations between the two countries.

COLOMBIAN SHIP DETAINED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

FL112007 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1510 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Attorney General's Office has announced the detention of the Colombian boat Erika-Patricia in the Caribbean for transporting marijuana and cocaine to be introduced into the United States. The South American boat was transporting 24 tons of marijuana but it became damaged and ran aground in the Chinchorro Reef in Quintana Roo in Mexican Caribbean waters. Its crew threw the drugs into the ocean. The Mexican Navy and federal judicial police agents recovered almost all the cargo which was later burned on land.

The boat's captain, Miguel Ramos Ramirez, upon being questioned, revealed that they were working for Tomas Iguaran, considered one of the most important drug traffickers in Colombia, and another individual by the last name of Torres Cabeza. The two men own a fleet of four boats that transport marijuana and cocaine from Buajira, Colombia, to the United States. The captain said that the cargo was to have been transferred at open sea to another boat off the U.S. coast which was to have communicated on the 10-450 frequency with the watchword Jose...Jose...Jose...and three flashes of light.

Machinist Manual Alejandro Guerrero said he had been working for Tomas Iguaran for 3 months and that continuous trips were made from Guajira, Colombia, to the United States. The machinist said that the Erika-Patricia was only one of the boats forming the drug trafficking fleet. Also included are La Sombrita, El Padrino, El Ahijado, and Miriam in addition to many others whose names he did not know but, which sail from Guijira, Colombia.

GOVERNMENT 'REGRETS' CONATO WITHDRAWAL FROM TALKS

PA101719 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text of communique released by the Information Office of the Presidency in Panama City on 7 July]

[Text] This past week the national government has been making a special effort to include various sectors of the country in the national dialogue. However, it regrets the fact that on Saturday those efforts were hampered when the first working session had to be suspended after a faction of the National Council of Organized Workers, Conato, withdrew from the meeting because of the presence of another group of representatives of that same labor organization. During that session, Conato was to explain the development plan that is its contribution to the national dialogue. Because the national government attributes great importance in these times to worker participation in discussion of the country's problems, the government suspended the meeting in hopes that the workers will reach an agreement in which internal differences will be overcome in the interest of the nation.

The government maintains its position of respect for Conato, with the understanding that no one is denying it its right to representation. However, the representatives of the Panamanian Central Organization of Transportation Workers and of the Isthmian Workers Central Organization, which did not participate in the recent strike and which form part of Conato, according to Article 1066 of the labor code, expressed their desire to participate in these talks when the invitation to the national dialogue was first issued. The national government, which deplores the fact that the representatives of the agriculture and business sectors have been adversely affected by the suspension of this meeting, believes that in the times that the country is experiencing it is essential that all possible resources be used to ensure that all national sectors who wish to contribute are represented in this dialogue.

The national government insists that a dialogue is the best option that the Panamanians have for finding, in a common effort, solutions to the problems that affect the nation's economic and social development.

Reiterates Invitation to Dialogue

PA110200 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0053 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Communique released by the Information Office of the Presidency; date not given]

[Text] President Nicolas Ardito Barletta reiterates his invitation to the National Council of Organized Workers [Conato], the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP], and agricultural and livestock sector delegations for a national dialogue to discuss the national development strategy and various policies for economic recovery. In this national dialogue, the public sector would participate through the state ministers already designated. All the information presented in public discussions regarding the country's economic stagnation and the topics introduced at the first session of the national dialogue confirm the need for an agreement on a national development strategy, which takes into consideration important aspects of the national economic policy through negotiation.

It is necessary to reorient the national economy by accelerating investments, production, and the generation of jobs in order to provide better opportunities for all Panamanians and to continue to carry out a participation and development policy. Toward this end, the president has called on the most important sectors involved in production to participate in the national dialogue so as to reach the appropriate final decisions.

In this meeting, the national government will present in greater detail the strategy for national recovery and development that guides the government's actions through dialogue and negotiation with the participating groups. In addition, the government will introduce the letter of intent on the loan request to be negotiated with the World Bank in the next few months. At the appropriate time, the government disclosed the IMF letter of intent after it had already been formalized.

Regarding the letter of intent to the World Bank, there are important aspects that must be talked over and negotiated with the corresponding sectors since the government wants to make a joint effort with Panamanians for the recovery of our economy before formalizing accords with the international credit organization. We are sure that the presentation of Panama's case for the corresponding credit will be strengthened by the dialogue and negotiations resulting from the participation of the various national sectors that will benefit from the economic policies to be defined.

In view of the country's real needs and the hope that has been placed in us, the leaders of national private enterprise and the government, we feel sure we will be able to enter the necessary dialogue and negotiations to define the immediate actions that the country requires. Only united and with patriotic determination will we have the necessary strength and capacity to cope with the difficulties we are all experiencing. The future of our children so demands.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH OAS COUNCIL

PA120133 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Costa Rican Government, through Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, this morning demanded that the OAS Permanent Council condemn the Sandinist regime for the incident at Las Crucitas, where two civil guards were killed. At the session of the Permanent Council, presided over by the Salvadoran ambassador, Costa Rica made a call for strong action against Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez quoted the report of the OAS special commission that visited the border sector and established that the shots that killed the Costa Rican guards were fired from Nicaragua. He also mentioned that the report clearly specified that at the time, Sandinist troops were occupying the border area near the attacked Costa Rican positions.

In his speech to the OAS, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said:

[Begin recording] In view of confirmation that the acts of aggression did take place, Costa Rica has the right to demand that this regional organization strongly condemn such acts. An unprovoked armed attack against police forces who were doing their regular duties in their own territory in accordance with the commitments made in the neutrality proclamation that only results in a note or regrets on the part of the OAS and a condolence message for the dead, would hardly be acceptable. The people and Government of Costa Rica have always resorted to this organization for protection of their security and have always found that its support confirms their faith in the inter-American system.

Such was the case in 1949, in 1955, in 1959, in 1967, in 1968, and in 1979, when the Costa Ricans were forced to denounce the aggressions of the Nicaraguan Government. I will only make a reference here to two of these incidents. On 18 February 1955, the committee created by this organization to investigate the invasion of Costa Rica from Nicaraguan territory made a report to this Council in which it omitted the name of the violator of our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. On that occasion, the Ecuadoran ambassador, Jose Chiriboga, who was a member of the investigating committee, agreed with the report, but voiced his reserve, considering that, and I quote: The report was incomplete as it failed to name the aggressor, despite the existence of confirmed facts and evidence that permitted identification of the violator of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Costa Rica, end quote.

In view of the evidence gathered by the investigating commission appointed by this Council, it should not be difficult, even today, to identify those responsible for the aggression. We are sure that based on the evidence, the Permanent Council will conclude that members of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, were responsible for the grave incident on 31 May. [end recording]

After the Costa Rican Foreign Minister finished his statements, Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, spoke. She not only defended her government's position, she also accused the Costa Rican foreign minister of distorting the commission's report. She also accused the U.S. Government of being responsible for the tension between Costa Rica and her country, and once again on behalf of her government, she asked that the bilateral talks between the two countries be resumed.

In response to the Nicaraguan diplomat's accusations, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said:

[Begin recording] Who can we blame for these actions? I do not think anyone could possibly believe that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, and the EPS, acted in coordination to attack the Costa Rican civil guardsmen. I do not think anyone would accept such an argument. If, as the deputy foreign minister said, ARDE fired from the Costa Rican side, and according to the commission those in the Nicaraguan side fired at the same time against our civil guardsmen, then the only possibility left is to think that they were acting in coordination. In fact, this sounds so outrageous, I do not think anyone will believe it.

There are some questions I would like to ask the Nicaraguan Government representatives. If the EPS troops were on the northern side of San Juan River across from Las Crucitas, and if at 1600 on 31 May, they opened fire, then how could they not have been the ones who killed the Costa Rican civil guardsmen? If the shots came from the northern bank of the San Juan River and the EPS was there, and for argument's sake, let us accept that ARDE killed our guardsmen, then we have to assume that ARDE and the EPS were both shooting at the Costa Rican civil guardsmen. If the shots that killed the two Costa Rican guardsmen and wounded nine others came from the other side of the river then, how can they claim that they were not the ones who shot them? Should we assume that the Costa Rican civil guardsmen shot themselves? Or that the omnipresent CIA, responsible for all evils according to the Nicaragua Government, as usual, carried out this action using EPS rifles, arms, and mortars to murder our civil guardsmen?

Gentlemen ambassadors, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister has called these actions an artificial incident. The death of our civil guardsmen cannot be termed artificial. They did not die artificially. They died naturally. In the medical report submitted you will find the cause of their deaths. [end recording]

The Argentine representative to the OAS Permanent Council asked for a recess, which was granted until 1330, our time, when the session will be resumed to try to reach a consensus on the position presented by Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE VOICES OPTIMISM AFTER MEETING IN HONDURAS

PA120048 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Interview with President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the Ilopango Military Airport on 11 July; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Duarte] We discussed the border issue. We worked last night until almost 0200 making a very careful analysis of the limits. We instructed our commissions to conduct in-depth negotiations, because our deadline is obviously short. We also discussed the Central American problems, the Contadora Group, trade between the two countries, the problem of terrorism, and the Central American situation. We discussed many key topics.

[Question] Mr President, what is your assessment of your trip?

[Duarte] I believe it can be assessed positively. We went in the spirit of bridging the gap in order to find a solution to the border dispute. I think that we have taken one more step forward. The two countries have adopted concurring and reconciliatory stances. We have submitted a proposal to the Honduran Government, and the Hondurans have submitted theirs. The proposals will be debated and analyzed on 22 July in order to finalize a solution. Little by little we are getting closer to a solution to that problem.

[Question] Mr President, can you tell us what the contingency plans are for parts of Honduras [words indistinct] to Nicaragua?

[Duarte] I believe that this matter belongs in the hands of the Honduran Armed Forces' General Staff, which must prepare contingency plans and execute them under the appropriate conditions. Therefore, the plans are not available to anyone because that is part of the process of [words indistinct]. According to the Constitution, the president of the Republic must make political decisions, and the decision to make peace or declare war must be made at the Legislative Assembly.

[Question] Mr President, are you confident that this case will not be taken to the Hague?

[Duarte] God willing, it will not. We are going to [words indistinct]. The thing is to see if we can find a solution to the problem through negotiations. With this frame of mind, I went to La Paz to visit President Roberto Suazo Cordova and to bring the commissions closer and reinforce them, so as to be able to solve the problem without having to resort to the Hague. God willing, we may be able to do it.

[Question] Mr President, did you discuss the charges the foreign ministries have made on incursions by the Armed Forces of the two countries?

[Duarte] That matter would best be handled by the two Armed Forces; between the two defense ministers and the two general staff chiefs.

[Question] Didn't the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces participate?

[Duarte] Not at this stage because we were discussing political matters.

VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE PROCESS

PA110136 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Jul 85 p 34

[Text] Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran vice president and foreign minister, said last night while discussing the national dialogue with Nueva San Salvador University students: The government wants a frank dialogue, not a dialogue used for strategy or propaganda purposes.

He said: The democratization and dialogue process offers serious obstacles and risks that those up in arms are bent on making bigger, while at the same time they are carrying out a misinformation campaign against freely elected authorities. He also denounced the kidnapping of mayors, death threats, and destruction of property mainly in the eastern region of the country. All this is to create situations that will facilitate these groups' objectives. These groups are trying to use dialogue strategically. He said that the far left is blocking a sincere dialgoue due to its a priori determination not to compromise. Leftists refuse to listen and pose as the standard-bearers of justice, although this stance very likely conceals the desire for power of some of its leaders.

Later, he stressed: When one of the parties in this case the far left, is fed an ideology that despite its statements to the contrary opposes the values and just aspirations of man, according to the healthy prinicples of reason and justice, then the dialogue is not sincere. He added: For the government, dialogue is not merely a strategic move in the political and military war being imposed on us, despite the fact that we have laid the groundwork for a democratic and participatory program of overall development and justice.

In conclusion, he explained the basis for a genuine dialogue. He then said: The people want peace in a constantly improving democracy -- a democracy with equal economic, educational, social, political, and cultural opportunities and a democracy with justice. The people want life to be respected and a reliable legal system that punishes anyone who does not respect law, life, honor, and the people's rights.

GEN BLANDON DISCUSSES 'BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY'

PA111806 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Following the Legislative Assembly session of 9 July, General Adolfo Onecifero Blandon was approached by reporters on his recent statements to international media, specifically on the situation against Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Blandon] As we just told reporters, El Salvador is waging a battle for Latin American democracy, a system for which the Salvadoran people have repeatedly shown their preference. We must be prepared to defend it anywhere, anytime. If at this moment we receive information that we are the victim of Nicaraguan aggression, then Joint Chiefs of Staff must be prepared to respond to any such unexpected act of war.

[Reporter] In that respect, Gen Blandon, is the Salvadoran Army capable of handling the internal problem that has been affecting that country for the past few years as well as an action abroad?

[Blandon] At this moment we have the best qualified Army in Central America. We are in a condition to be able to put into effect the contingency plans I referred to in an interview last Saturday.

[Reporter] General, [words indistinct] 10,000 troops. Is it possible to make an important stand against a country that has 100,000 armed troops, equipped with modern Soviet weapons?

[Blandon] I have no comments on that possibility.

[Reporter] Gen Blandon we would like you to tell us if the statements supposedly made by you about supporting the Honduran Army against Nicaragua are true, or whether your statements were misinterpreted.

[Blandon] I believe that in the purely military aspect my words were properly interpreted, because everywhere in the world chiefs of staff prepare contingency plans to be able to meet any unexpected situation. Those contingency plans naturally become much more real in the presence of a conflictive situation such as that in Central America and when a neighboring country is increasingly attacked. Under such circumstances, we must prepare contingency plans and keep them updated. Not only that, we must also be actually prepared to defend our system, for which so many Salvadorans are fighting and dying.

[Reporter] Then there is no doubt that Nicaragua is a menace to Central American democracy?

[Blandon] Yes, undoubtedly. [end recording]

VENCEREMOS SAYS DUARTE SELLING SOVEREIGNTY

PA111404 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte is selling our country's sovereignty piece by piece. The two biggest puppets that North American imperialism has in Latin America began a meeting today, Wednesday, in La Paz, Honduras: Jose Napoleon Duarte and Roberto Suazo Cordova. These two presidents can remain in office simply because they are staunch servants of U.S. plans and interests in Central America. Duarte has gone to Honduras to seek specific arrangements, within the general framework outlined by the United States for its semicolonies, Honduras and El Salvador. This framework is the military cooperation between the two countries as part of the U.S. military strategy against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. At this meeting in Honduras, Duarte and Suazo Cordova seek three specific things:

1. Honduran military cooperation in the border areas as part of the Honduran Army's military intervention in the Salvadoran conflict and coordination of the incursions of Honduran troops in territories controlled by the FMLN where, together with the Salvadoran Army, they violate the civilian residents' human rights and contribute to the policy of depopulation of the border area, as planned by the North Americans. As a result of Duarte's negotiation, the Hondurans will be responsible for patrolling all the Salvadoran areas bordering with Honduras, which are inaccessible and much too costly for the Salvadoran Army to patrol.

2. Forced repatriation of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. Duarte has traveled to Honduras to authorize the inhuman terms under which this forced repatriation of our fellow countrymen in Honduras will be carried out. The inhuman system being used to force them to accept repatriation includes cutting off their food supplies, medicine, and all services. Duarte and Suazo Cordova will try in vain to defeat the firm determination of the refugees through the inhuman decision to cut off their supplies.

3. Prepare the ground for a military agreement allowing the United States, should it decide to regionalize the war, to use the two Armies -- the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies. Due to the fact that General Onecifero Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, inadvertently said that the Salvadoran Armed Forces were ready to cooperate with Honduras in a war against Nicaragua, Duarte could no longer hide the aggressive nature of the military agreements being negotiated with Honduras. This is precisely the case of a direct intervention by U.S. troops and the roles of the Honduran and Salvadora puppet Armies in this situation. Only within this framework can the case of a war against Nicaragua be conceived, because the Honduran Army or the Salvadoran Army, or the two Armies together, cannot hope for a successful confrontation against the political and military power that the Sandinist people, militia, and Army represent.

Before leaving for Honduras, Jose Napoleon Duarte confirmed that his General Staff is working on plans for the participation of Salvadoran troops in a war waged by Honduras and El Salvador against Nicaragua. However, before the Salvadoran puppet Army can wage this war, it will have to face its defeat by the Salvadoran guerrilla forces.

The fact that the North Americans and their puppets, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Roberto Suazo Cordova, are negotiating the specific conditions for this type of military pact shows that they are very desperate because of the failures they face in their war against the Salvadoran people and the mercenary aggression against Nicaragua.

To the Salvadoran people, the agreements that Duarte is signing with the North Americans and Honduras represent a piece-by-piece sale of the national sovereignty and interests. This further strengthens our determination to fight. For the international community, this meeting between Duarte and Suazo Cordova represents the sickening spectacle of the beginning of an agreement between Ronald Reagan's two biggest puppets who govern the two countries most suffocated and humiliated by U.S. intervention and occupation.

FMLN ON U.S. AGRESSION, COSTA RICAN ROLE

PA111811 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The Yankees' plans will be buried in Central America. The Central American people's struggles will defeat the imperialist aggression. The Yankee warmongers continue stepping up their aggression against the Central American peoples through the puppet regimes they maintain in various area countries.

Today, 10 July, puppet President Jose Napoleon Duarte went to Honduras to meet with President Suazo Cordova. This visit is part of the war preparations against Nicaragua, which the area countries are hastening under the instructions of the U.S. Administration. The fact that the puppet Duarte did not travel to Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, but to the Yankee base at Palmerola, under the protection of dozens of Yankee helicopters and thousands of Yankee marines, is significant and speaks for itself. The border problems between Honduras and El Salvador are discussed at a U.S. military post!

Duarte revealed publicly the true motive of his visit to Honduras: There are military plans to attack Nicaragua. These conceived plans are part of the aggression plans that are currently being implemented in various Central American countries. Duarte went to Honduras to conclude the details of military actions against our peoples.

A statement by the deputy director of the U.S. Department of State's political planning team was issued in this same spirit of war and aggression. The Yankee official publicly announced the sending of more gringo terrorist agents to El Salvador, stating that the Armed Forces and repressive forces need additional special assistance. We realize that the Yankee warmongers have a hard time understanding that the Central American peoples' reject them. Therefore, we will have to step up our actions against their insolent and arrogant assistance until we neutralize them.

Five anti-Sandinist mercenaries, including two Americans, two British subjects, and a Frenchman stated in Costa Rica that Costa Rican Government and officers of the Costa Rican Civil Guard participate in actions against the Nicaraguan Government. We have repeatedly reported the puppet role that Costa Rica plays under the leadership of Luis Alberto Monge, the Costa Rican Civil Guard's involvement in subversive missions against Nicaragua, and the rapid trend to militarize that country. All these steps are in line with the Yankees' warmongering policy. Costa Rica has traditionally been a peace-loving nation. Its people have refused to maintain an army for more than 40 years. However, the Yankee policy and the puppet role the current Costa Rican Government is playing are leading that country toward direct involvement in the Central American conflict.

The Central American people are struggling against the Yankees' aggressive policy. The Yankee imperialists will be unable to subject them, just as they were unable to subject the Vietnamese and Cuban peoples. The Yankee plans will be buried in Central America.

FMLN COMMAND ORDERS MINING OF NORTHERN HIGHWAY

PA120406 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Attention, attention, Salvadoran people: Attention, attention. We have an important war report from the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front, which reads as follows:

Sapper units of the Jacobo Campos Valle Column have continued to carry out our policy of sabotage against the war economy of Jose Napoleon Duarte's puppet regime. In a gesture of combative solidarity with the heroical and just struggle of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA] workers, at 2200 on 10 July , they sabotaged the San Salvador-Chalatenango and Guajoyo-Nejapa electric power system, destroying seven poles in the first system, located on the Northern Highway, between km 18 and 47. In addition, the enemy's security post at Colima Bridge was harassed.

Five poles of the Guajoyo-Nejapa electric system were destroyed in the sector between Quezaltepeque and the Nejapa station. The enemy maintained vigilance of the network but, given the presence of our fighters, they fled in disarray. This is further proof of the low morale currently prevailing among the 1st Infantry Brigade troops. Our enemy units will continue to step up their sabotage against the dictatorship's war economy.

In addition, we report to the public transportation drivers that we will maintain control of the Northern Highway, which will be mined as of today, Thursday, in compliance with an order from the FMLN General Command concerning the national transportation paralyzation.

Long live the Salvadoran workers' heroical struggle! Long live the combat solidarity with the ANDA workers! Death to the Christian Democratic dictatorship! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander Dario Gavidia

GUERRILLAS CLAIM TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE SUCCESS

PA111443 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people: The nationwide transportation stoppage decreed by the FMLN is affecting more than 80 percent of the Salvadoran territory. Our rebel and military units are fulfilling the missions assigned them by the FMLN General Command on all the nation's roads.

The nationwide transportation stoppage began early this morning, Wednesday, 10 July. Our units are fighting the troops of Duarte's Army on the roads. We urge truck drivers and the general public to stay off main and secondary highways, as FMLN rebel and militia units are fighting enemy troops and wearing them down, undermining their combat morale, sabotaging their war means, and seizing from them the weapons that the U.S. Government sends.

Salvadoran people, we have received a report indicating that public, commercial, and private transportation in eastern El Salvador is at a virtual standstill. Only the enemy troops are moving along the highways, and this because their commanders force them to do so. The enemy troops are defending only themselves, because drivers are following the FMLN's instructions.

GUATEMALA

TWO CABINET MEMBERS, CAPITAL CITY MAYOR RESIGN

PA111234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun [date as received] (AFP) -- Two ministers of the cabinet and the Guatemala City mayor resigned their posts today, which forces Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores to reorganize his cabinet, official sources reported.

The Guatemala City mayor, Jose Angel Lee, resigned at the request of the head of state, after his name was mentioned as a likely presidential candidate for the forthcoming general elections. The cabinet members who resigned are Interior Minister Gustavo Adolfo Lopez Sandoval and Education Minister Isabel Eugenia Putzeys de Tejada, who have both been criticized by the press and the public in general.

Although no official comments have been made on the ministers' resignations, it is believed that the resignations could have been requested by Gen Mejia Victores prior to a cabinet reorganization.

COMMENTARY VIEWS COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA111546 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Focus" commentary]

[Text] In the face of a possible new fuel shortage, "Guatemala Flash" [name of newscast] devotes this program to an analysis of the current crisis, which worries all of the people. For the past 3 months the government has been facing serious difficulties in meeting its petroleum payments, estimated at $21 million a month, and as time goes by crude oil exporters trust our country less. Why this crisis? It is due to the government's poor policy, or is this part of a plot originating from currency exchange speculation? All we can say is that by every mid-month Guatemala has fuel shortages, and the remainder of the time there is strict rationing.

In late June the government announced that it frequently had problems paying petroleum bills. An increase in the price of fuel had been suggested to compensate for the payment of each bill, inasmuch as the Bank of Guatemala gives you 3 quetzales for every U.S. dollar you give them yet the price of gasoline has not changed in 1 year. It has been learned that this sad situation has caused unrest among the exporters or suppliers of petroleum to Guatemala. It is concluded then that as of next Friday a new crisis will emerge that will be difficult to surpass, since the government does not have sufficient U.S. dollars to cover basic expenses.

Last April a technical commission began analyzing the current situation. Two months later it was suggested that the government exempt, legalize, and protect currency exchange houses. It was also recommended that certain basic products be removed from a restricted market so as not to halt our country's meager development. These measures are still being studied. Some of these suggestions included medicine and newsprint and left the issue of gasoline up in the air. Could our country maintain the poor strength of the quetzal and maintain a normal supply of gasoline? Or are we going to have to sell gold in order to pay for a few months' fuel? What will happen in the future?

Can the quetzal be maintained without the support of gold? There are the many questions which require answers.

Sources close to the Economy Ministry told one of our reporters yesterday afternoon that selling some of our gold supplies is necessary to cover petroleum payments. It is needed, the sources added, since there is no other solution for the time being. Perhaps a solution will be found. What solutions could there be to cover petroleum payments, which fluctuate between $20 and $21 million a month? To obtain additional financing from the international banks? We know that the IMF has frozen loans to Guatemala. The same has occurred with other credit organizations, which is why our government decided to sell gold. But how will we be able to maintain the strength of our quetzal vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar?

Devaluation is a terrifying word to many. Many have tried to define devaluation in various forms, inasmuch as this action, typical in Latin American countries, is the cause of poverty and political and economic disorder. A devaluation could very easily be compared to tragedy, irresponsibility, progressive deterioration. Is this our country's future? Just 4 months from the general elections, the economic situation is getting worse. On one side pressure is being exerted for justice and national security, and on the other there is a demand for honest elections. I do not think people can wait so many months for an answer. We suggest that an answer be given today, becuase the current probelm calls for an immediate solution.

Some Guatemala City residents are beginning to voice their unrest. Others are already restless and very concerned. There are still some people who have not realized the true magnitude of our problems, and some even wonder if this is a real crisis. Do you know what is happening in our country? Will this be a passing crisis? All we can tell you, dear listeners, is that when a Latin American country tries to sell or announces that it will sell part of its gold reserves, it is because the crisis has reached such a point that no political or economic measure is now capable of solving even one of the many problems we have, for example, the normal supply of fuel.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA, DUARTE ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

PA112252 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1542 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Joint statement signed 11 July by President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in La Paz, Honduras -- read by Juan Sierra Fonseca, Director of the Foreign Ministry Office of Information and Press -- live]

[Text] The president of the Republic of El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and the president of Honduras, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, held meetings in the city of La Paz, Honduras on 10 and 11 July 1985. They were accompanied by the following delegations: From El Salvador -- Dr Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, minister of the presidency; General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, minister of defense and public security; Dr Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, deputy foreign minister; and General Adolfo O. Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. From Honduras -- Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, minister of the presidency; Edgardo Paz Barnica, foreign minister; and General Efrain Lisandro Ganozalez Munoz, chief of the Joint General Staff. In an atmosphere of democratic brotherhood, they examined the evolution of the Central American situation in recent months and the most important aspects of bilateral relations.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the presidents signed the following joint statement:

1. The Honduran president is very pleased with the visit of the Salvadoran president and his distinguished retinue and with the cordial atmosphere in which the talks were held.

2. Both presidents are very concerned over the deterioration of the Central American situation due to: A) The armed actions provoked by the Nicaraguan Government along its borders with Honduras and Costa Rica; and B) the stubborn Sandinst attitude of hindering the progress of the negotiations of the five Central American governments with the assistance of the Contadora Group and the support of the international community.

Therefore, they urge the Nicaraguan Government to put an end to its policy of confrontation and use of force and to return to the multilateral negotiations table in order to accept its commitment to an effective disarmament based on a timetable for reducing weapons, military installations, men in arms, and foreign military and security advisers, and to carry out a process of internal reconciliation that will respect political pluralism and establish mechanisms of verification and control in the political, security, social, and economic areas.

3. They both regret and condemn the terrorist escalation in Central America and the rest of the world. They reiterate their convinction and determination to face these problems through a growing international solidarity that will promote respect for human rights and the fulfillment of international agreements on the problem. The ratification of and adherence to these agreements is recommended in the draft Contadora Document.

4. They confirm their determination to offer decisive political backing so that, through direct negotiations, agreements may be reached on the land, sea, and island conflicts existing between the two nations prior to the date specified for the conclusion of direct negotiations according to the dispositions of the General Peace Treaty of 30 October 1980. They also agree to issue instructions to the respective national sections of the joint border commission so that, aside from the various proposals presented by the parties and with the purpose of consolidating various criteria, they will renew their efforts and during their forthcoming meetings will present to each government the documents that will include the agreements, in accordance with the procedures established in the general peace treaty.

5. The voice their full support for the procedures established by their two governments in cooperation with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and other international organizations, particularly the prompt operation of a tripartite commission in facilitating the repatriation of the Salvadoran refugees temporarily housed in Honduras, who have been offered the proper legal conditions and guarantees for returning to their fatherland through the process of democratic institutional consolidation of El Salvador.

6. They express their faith in the future of friendly cooperation between the peoples of El Salvador and Honduras and decided to entrust the foreign ministers of both countries with initiating talks involving other high-ranking government officials for the prupose of studying the creation of mechanisms of cooperation, commissions of experts, and meetings of congressmen and representatives of the social and economic sectors of El Salvador and Honduras in order to establish joint programs of mutual interest and benefit.

7. They also examined the situation of bilateral commercial relations and the general situation of Central American economic relations, and stressed that greater efforts must be made in order to overcome the difficulties in trade and payment systems and to try to find balanced solutions that will guarantee a growing improvement of the economies of both countries.

8. They confirm the total support of the representatives of the Armed Forces of both countries who attended this historical presidential meeting for the decisions adopted during this joint declaration.

9. The Salvadoran president thanked the Honduran president for the hospitality given to him and his retinue, pointing out that he is particularly pleased that this friendly meeting was held in the city of La Paz.

10. In conclusion, the two presidents expressed their great hope that this meeting will help to consolidate regional harmony and peace and will be an example to follow for the achievement of such high goals in Central America.

La Paz, 11 July 1985

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of El Salvador; Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of Honduras

Duarte Holds Press Conference

PA111943 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1552 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Press conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in La Paz, Honduras; with unidentified moderator -- live]

[Text] [Duarte] I would like to greet the Honduran people through the Honduran press and to tell them that I have come in a spirit of peace, cooperation, and understanding of the efforts that both our nations are making to achieve the fulfillment of the peace treaty. I think the efforts we have made in our 2 days here have been very beneficial. We have been trying to operate more closely in both technical aspects and in the fundamental concept on the solution of the border problem. We have issued a declaration, meaning that our governments have presented our positions and that we have found that we are coming closer to achieving similar views. This permits us to have hope and faith that we will be able to achieve beneficial results with the resolute effort of the commissions that will work hard these 2 months. We will instruct each of the commissions so that the effort will be fruitful.

I want to thank the Honduran people for the opportunity they have given me to come to Honduras. I want to thank the Honduran president, the members of the cabinet, and the people of La Paz, who have been so cordial in welcoming me to their town. I want to express thanks for the welcome I was given by the children in the streets. Warm greetings to all the Honduran people.

[Moderator] Reporter Jose Diaz Balart of the [word indistinct] television network.

[Diaz Balart] Mr President, you speak [words indistinct] El Salvador to help peace in Central America. We see daily that the Nicaraguan Government's in some way affecting the Central American peace [words indistinct]. How do you view the possibility of achieving peace when the Managua government continues [words indistinct]?

[Duarte] We do not hesitate to condemn the actions that the Nicaraguan Government is carrying out against Honduras. We have wanted to express our support to the Honduran Government and the Costa Rican Government, whose territories are constantly being violated. Of course, this makes the search for peace difficult. However, this does not make us stop thinking about peace, working for peace, and making the utmost efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

That is why we have been fervent supporters of the 21 points presented by the Contadora Group. That is why our governments have agreed on the Tegucigalpa documents, precisely to help in the search for peace in Central America, thus making feasible the fundamental concept of the Contadora Group. However, in order for that concept to be feasible, we need the political will of the parties involved. This is where the Salvadoran Government, and I am sure the other governments as well, is clearly and evidently showing its political will. The joint declaration that we issued today expresses that political will. However, that political will is not shared by the Nicaraguan Government which, in addition to bombing and attacking areas of Honduran territory, makes insolent statements like those that Mr Ortega expressed with regard to me and El Salvador yesterday. This is showing that these gentlemen have no desire for peace. However, we have exhorted the Nicaraguan Government to recognize that Central America could achieve peace through the efforts of all, including them, in the search for democratization, participation, pluralism, respect for nations, and the need to prevent the export of revolutions and actions that can endanger Central America's security. I think this clearly expresses El Salvador's position. I am sure that the other Central American nations are also involved in that same effort and hold that same position.

[Moderator] Lorena Mendez of Radio Honduras.

[Mendez] President Duarte, do you think that maritime delimitation can be achieved along with the territorial delimitation before 10 December, the deadline established in the peace treaty for reaching a solution through direct means?

[Duarte] Efforts must be made to find a solution. I do not think there is any doubt that my visit to La Paz yesterday and today has been precisely to make such an effort. Obviously, I cannot tell you whether we will solve the problems completely before the established date, but I can tell you that President Suazo Cordova and I have worked hard all night long, until early morning, trying to find mechanisms and actions that will enable the peace commission working on the delimitation to achieve those objectives. We will try to face the obstacles, to work harder, and to study the possibilities in depth. All these efforts must respect the treaty itself. The treaty indicates that if there is no agreement on some aspect we must resort to the International Court of Justice in the Hague, which is the subsequent legal step. I think we must exhaust all efforts to find a path through direct negotiations. This is what I have come to do, and this is what the commission will do in its meeting in Tegucigalpa on 22 July. We will continue to insist more intensely on this to see if we can achieve some agreement.

[Moderator] Journalist Gustavo Palencia of the newspaper TIEMPO and LATIN-REUTER.

[Palencia] Mr President, I would like to address the topic of peace once again. Do you think that peace can be achieved in Central America while the U.S. Government supports counterrevolutionary groups operating from Honduras and Costa Rica in an attempt to overthrow the Managua Sandinist regime?

[Duarte] I think peace can be achieved when all sectors understand that revolutions must not be exported. I do not think anyone ignores the fact that Nicaragua has become a sanctuary for Salvadoran guerrillas. They have their operations center there, where they receive not only logistical support but also training. The Salvadoran Government believes that this is a fundamental obstacle to the achievement of peace in Central America. Obviously your question with regard to the United States and the support given to the contras by the U.S. Congress resolution is an aspect that relates to the United States. But in regard to what relates to Salvadorans, we have a problem that, in addition to the other sectors responsible, can also be blamed on Nicaraguan interference in El Salvador's affairs.

We Salvadorans have told the Nicaraguans that, just as we have respected Nicaragua and have never participated in any action to destabilize Nicaragua, we demand that Nicaragua keep its word and its commitment not to destabilize El Salvador and not to support the guerrillas.

[Moderator] Reporter Javier Romero of Radio America.

[Romero] Mr Duarte: We are familiar with joint communiques, which always express both countries' goodwill to reach an overall solution to the border problem. However, we discern that the Salvadoran Government is not really interested, as the Salvadoran Constitution states that the Meanguera Island belongs to El Salvador and cannot be given up. This leads us to conclude that the Salvadoran Government is not sincerely interested in reaching a solution before the deadline establishes in the peace treaty.

[Duarte] The Salvadoran Government has presented an overall plan to the Honduran Government, and the Honduran Government has done the same. We are now reviewing the two plans. As president of the Republic, I cannot assume a position that contravenes the Salvadoran Constitution. A government's efforts cannot be measured against that country's Constitution, which must be respected. Solutions to bilateral problems must be sought within the framework of the Constitution. Our government wants to solve the problem. During the June meetings, those held yesterday, and those that will take place on 22 July, we have agreed to review all legal aspects in detail to find a solution. In this light you will realize that our government is indeed making an effort, as is the Honduran Government.

[Moderator] Georgina Ordonez of Radio Honduras.

[Ordonez] Did you discuss the incursions by the Salvadoran Army in the disputed areas that are in Honduran territory and the Honduran protests that followed them during your meetings with the Honduran officials?

[Duarte] This was discussed exclusively at the military level.

[Moderator] Gabriel Villalobos of television station Channel 7.

[Villalobos] Mr President: Observers believe that it will be difficult for Honduras and El Salvador to resolve the border difference with only a few months remaining before the deadline. The last time you came to Honduras you stressed your government's goodwill and desire to find a solution. The Honduran Government has done the same. However, [words indistinct]. Does this imply that we will have to transfer the case to the International Court of Justice?

[Duarte] You should not jump to conclusions. My visit to La Paz last year was an attempt to accelerate the negotiations. At that time we created a special presidential commission that has worked to smooth out the rough edges that had hindered the spirit of cooperation that must prevail. The commission has done its job well and opened the negotiating channels needed to reach solutions. During this second meeting we have strengthened the commission and the border commission. We have discussed in earnest and at the highest level the various postures of the two governments on the demarcation of the borders. We have decided to instruct our commissions to begin to make protocolary decisions on those matters on which we have reached agreement. We are getting closer to the finish line. This problem cannot be solved overnight. It takes many years of effort by the two nations, and President Suazo has made a great effort in this regard during his administration. The treaty states that if the two governments fail to agree on any one point, they must present the case before the Hague International Court of Justice.

Our two nations have signed a treaty by which we agreed that after a certain amount of time during which no solution has been reached, the Hague International Court of Justice is the last resource. Honduras and El Salvador are entitled to present their cases before the Hague International Court of Justice but we also have a duty to try to find a negotiated solution. That is why I have come to Honduras.

[Moderator] Regina Osorio of Channel 3.

[Osorio] Mr President: The Honduran and Salvadoran Governments have repeatedly stated their goodwill to demarcate the borders. However, the guerrillas have occupied certain border territories. What will you do about this?

[Duarte] This is all linked to the solution of the border problem. The guerrillas have occupied those areas of land. Out of mutual respect, the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments have left that area open so that they can make their efforts. Many guerrillas have sought shelter at refugee camps along the border, and this is another problem. Yesterday we discussed these two problems. The communique expresses our position on the case of the refugees, which is being dealt with in an attempt to allow all those Salvadorans who want to return home to do so. As Salvadorans, we welcome them back. However, concerning your question, I believe that if we solve the border problem soon, the two governments will be ready to act in those areas and resolve that problem. For us and fo Salvadoran and Honduran sovereignty, it is extremely important to solve the border problem.

[Moderator] Reporter Wilfredo Garica of EL HERALDO.

[Garcia] During his recent trip to Europe, our foreign secretary clearly stated that Honduran diplomacy would favor the entrance of Argentina and the Dominican Republic into the Contadora Group as a means to strengthen the negotiations. Does your Foreign Ministry or government support this Honduran thesis, since Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador have recently formed a block in the Contadora process against the Nicaraguan position?

[Duarte] I think that the Honduran foreign secretary has invited other democratic nations that could contribute to the strengthening of a solution for the Central American conflict, which obviously include the nations that you have mentioned. Yesterday, during our analysis of the Contadora Group negotiations, he said that he and made a statement inviting representatives from both Argentina and the Dominican Republic to help and participate in the Contadora Group efforts. Obviously, we want to strengthen democracies in Central America through the support form Latin American democracies. We Salvadorans are struggling for an authentic democracy in our country, and since we consider Honduras a democratic country, we feel that we should work together in order to strengthen democracy in Central America. It is in that context that we support that initiative, as it implies the increased support of the democracies for a political solution to the Central American problem.

[Moderator] The last question will be from Roy Arthur of LA PRENSA and HRN.

[Arthur] Mr President Duarte: The United States has insisted that it supports the Contadora Group initiative. However, recently the U.S. Congress approved millions in aid, humanitarian according to them, for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups. Do these actions coincide with the Contadora Group's efforts; is that really supporting the Contadora process?

[Duarte] I believe we must not get things confused. There are a number of parallel actions that are taking place in relation to the problem, and of course these actions are interrelated.

Your question seems to imply that one action contradicts another. It is possible that there may be contradictory actions, and I have just mentioned one -- Nicaragua's intervention in Salvadoran affairs. You have mentioned another contradictory position. You will find many contradictory positions, but what cannot be ignored is that Central America needs peace, that Central America needs respect for the sovereignty of each nation, that Central America needs to eliminate foreign influence, no matter where it comes from. These are the things that we must strive to achieve. This is the meaning of the Contadora process. For this reason, we have expressed our support for the Contadora Group, because we consider it a good path. We feel that Contadora offers a path that goes beyond good offices; it has replaced the actions of other international organizations that might have tried to intervene in the Central American problems.

In my opinion the Central American problem must be handled with understanding. This is why yesterday both President Suazo Cordova and I spoke to the Costa Rican president over the phone to inform him about our meeting here and to tell him that we are working and trying to find solutions to the problem. We also discussed with him the Contadora Group situation, because the solution cannot be unilateral or bilateral, but must be multilateral, so that all the sectors can achieve peace. Peace will not be achieved in Central America if only two countries reach an agreement, because the others are also affected. The agreement should be reached among all of us.

I would also like to inform you that I have received an invitation from the Guatemalan president to meet with him at the Salvadoran-Guatemalan border next week to discuss all these topics, including the subject of the Contadora Group with all its [word indistinct] and contradictions, because we cannot deny that at this time, the country [corrects himself] Central America is full of contradictions. The Contadora process, with its 21 points, is analyzing all these contradictions and seeking a programmatic, ideological position that will ensure democracy, pluralism, and the process of justice and liberty in the entire area. Therefore, I would not jump to conclusions over the contradictions. On the contrary, I would say that the contradictions strengthen the Contadora Group's efforts even more.

BORDER TOWNS SHELLED WITH SOVIET-MADE ROCKETS

PA120007 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Four Honduran towns on the border with Nicaragua were heavily shelled on Wednesday, with artillery fire. There were no casualties, but some material damage was reported. The Honduran news media, which has correspondents in the zone of La Lodosa, El Paraiso Department, where the attack took place, has published photographs of the Soviet-made BM-21 rockets used in the attack. According to the Tegucigalpa newspapers, some 80 rockets and 100 artillery grenades fell in the zones of Shuapa, Cerro de lo Hondo, Cerro Calentura and El Jenjibral.

GEN LOPEZ REYES DISCUSSES DEFENSE MATTERS

PA112352 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Interview with General Walter Lopez Reyes, Armed Forces Commander in Chief, by unidentified reporters at the National Autonomous University of Honduras on 6 July -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] General, Honduras is a peace-loving nation, but in view of the latest events on the Nicaraguan border, how should one interpret this situation and the statement made by Osvaldo Lopez [corrects himself] Osvaldo Ramos [rector of the university] about being prepared for war?

[Lopez] The Constitution definitely imposes that duty, that mission, and we will never fail to comply with it. What the rector said is very clear. We will use our weapons against all enemies who attempt to take away our freedom and our democracy or who attempt to wrest from us the system that we are enjoying. Logically, our weapons will be used against those enemies and never against our own people.

[Question] General, considering the fact the the Regional Military Training and Security Center [CREM] has been closed, what will the Honduran Armed Forces do with all the installations located on the nothern coast?

[Lopez] Well, the CREM is now a matter of history. We already have a battalion in the same area with special characteristics that we definitely cannot disclose at this time, but Hondurans can be sure that with these special characteristics, that battalion becomes one more unit to enhance our combat capabilities.

[Question] The Nicaraguan interior minister has said that the border problems in the eastern part of the country are caused by the contras in Honduran territory.

[Lopez] Well, that is one of the controversies existing at the moment, but we cannot make such assertions because our border is so long that it has been difficult for the Armed Forces to indentify the criminal groups operating along it. However, we now have plans that will allow our people in the area to be reassured, and we will take the necessary measures for any non-Honduran citizen who disturbs the peace to be taken out of there.

[Question] General, what about the groups that are fighting regularly against the Sandinist government of Managua; for instance, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] and Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura]?

[Lopez] Again, I have to say that this is related to an internal war going on in Nicaragua. We have no evidence as to whether or not the FDN has camps along our border, but definitely, in the course of the fighting, on one or two occasions, they have entered our territory. But I repeat, we are improving our mobility so that when these incidents occur, we will be able to get there in time to make arrests and find out what is happening.

[Question] General, what about the Human Rights Commission... [interrupted by another reporter]

[Question] Will the Honduran Armed Forces carry out some vigilance [words indistinct] of the camps located in the area on the border with El Salvador?

[Lopez] The subject was discussed by the National Security Council and a high-level commission is drafting our plan of action. Specifically, I can say that we are indeed going to take measures in those camps. It is necessary for the various organizations to be represented to ensure that our Constitution and laws are respected.

[Question] General, the Human Rights Commission is still waiting for a report from the Armed Forces. What can be said to the Commission and to the Honduran people?

[Lopez] We have already presented our report, but I cannot give details because it contains sensitive material. It will definitely be discussed on another occasion.

[Question] One of the country's domestic problems is contraband. Are you willing to cooperate extensively with the civilian authorities on this?

[Lopez] Instructions have been already given. We have specialists to help the government combat this, because it is causing serious problems to the business sector and to the country's economy. Therefore, I want to say that the campaign will be intensified, and of course we have to cooperate with the central government, because, as I said, it is causing harm, and we cannot ignore something that could cause even more serious problems in the future.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA MEETS CONGRESSMEN, CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

PA120047 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega met this weekend with U.S. Congressmen George Brown, Democrat from California, and Donald Ritter, Republican from Pennsylvania, who began a Central American tour last Friday. Ortega pointed out to them that the U.S. Congress is constantly placed under pressure by the forcefulness of President Ronald Reagan's manner of speaking which, although rustic, is impressive. He said that Reagan supports a military buildup in Central America to the detriment of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan president told Congressmen Brown and Ritter that their government is about to commit the same mistake as it did in the last century when the United States invaded Nicaragua. He urged them to adopt a more belligerent stand along with their fellow congressmen to prevent Reagan from taking such an illogical step. The president again emphasized the Sandinist government's willingness to return to the Manzanillo talks and noted that our country was the only one that accepted, without modification, the Contadora Document, which offers solutions to the Reagan administration's concerns about national security.

After the dialogue with the Nicaraguan president, Donald Ritter said that now he is more aware of the situation and of the mistakes that this country has been making with regard to Nicaragua. Brown feels that it is important to erase the past, something that is impossible for the Nicaraguan people, and to work harder for more constructive relations between the two nations. Certainly, the statements of the two congressmen differ greatly from the ones they made in Costa Rica before traveling to Nicaragua. In Costa Rica, they had said that they would ask Ortega for a complete change of policy so that Nicaragua would cease to be a military threat to the other Central American countries.

GOVERNMENT 'SATISFIED' WITH OAS RESOLUTION

PA120352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Managua, 11 Jul (AFP) -- The Sandinist government has stated that it is "totally satisfied" with the OAS Permanent Council's resolution that was issued this evening recommending the beginning of negotiations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Angela Saballos, a spokesman for the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, told AFP that "this resolution contributes to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (formed by Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico) that the United States is trying to sabotage."

Saballos added that the Managua leaders "are ready to begin bilateral talks in an attempt to find negotiated solutions to the differences between the two nations." Three weeks ago Nicaragua suggested establishing a "demilitarized and neutral" zone along the border with Costa Rica.

Although in the beginning Costa Rica rejected this proposal, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge later expressed his willingness to begin a dialogue in Panama. This afternoon the OAS Permanent Council discussed the 31 May border incident between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, an incident during which two Costa Rican civil guardsmen were killed and Costa Rica accused Nicaragua of causing their deaths. Costa Rica also asked the OAS to condemn this action. This evening's resolution, however, limits itself to repudiating the incident.

COSTA RICA REPORTEDLY 'CONCILIATORY' AT OAS

PA111849 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1240 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Today the OAS will meet to discuss the border problem between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. However, Costa Rica has withdrawn its request for a condemnation against Nicaragua. Here is our last-minute Central American report:

Costa Rica has withdrawn its request that the OAS Permanent Council condemn Nicaragua. In Washington, the Costa Rican Government's change of mind has been interpreted as a conciliatory gesture. An OAS investigating commission will issue a report on the 31 May border incidents. At the time of the incident Costa Rica claimed that Sandinist troops had entered Costa Rican territory and fired at civil guardsmen there. The Nicaraguan Government denied the report and proved that the action was carried out by counterrevolutionaries.

D'ESCOTO REPORTED IN 'STABLE CONDITION'

PA111900 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0205 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Father Miguel D'Escoto is in stable conditon, and the fast he is staging for peace is receiving increasing support, said Dr Juan Ignacio Gutierrez, reporting on Father D'Escoto's health.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] carefully, and we can report that he is in stable condition, both physically and mentally. We have been checking his vital signs daily. Today we took initial lab tests, including blood tests, a urinalysis, and an electrocardiogram, which was normal. [end recording]

Iran Conveys Support

LD112024 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 11, IRNA -- Foreign minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati in a message sent to Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraugan foreign minister, reiterated Iran's support for Nicaragua in the face of aggressions by the United States of America. The message, which was sent Thursday, referred to a hunger strike by Foreign Minister D'Escoto to protest repeated plots hatched by U.S. imperialism against the Nicaraguan revolution. It went on to say that America, which itself is the ringleader of state terrorism, by smearing the popular and revolutionary figures and movements in the world through its propaganda ploys. [sentence as received] It went on to say that the United States, through its propaganda ploys, is trying to smear popular revolutionary figures and movements.

"I admire your action as another means for revealing American plots and increasing the awareness of the oppressed and deprived people in the region, and I also admire this revolutioanry action of the Catholic Church," Velayati said in his message.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS POLAND

LD101655 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A delegation of deputies from the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Parliament Secretary Rafael Solis,is in Poland on a 3-day visit at the invitation of the Sejm.

Meets Sejm Speaker

LD112008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua, which is visiting Poland, has been received by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, who reported to them on the work of the Polish parliament and the directions of political and socio-economic changes that have been taking place in our country in the past few years. The members of the Nicaraguan delegation, who are participating in the work on a draft constitution of their country, are familiarizing themselves with socialist countries' experiences in the field of constitutional legislation.

STATE SECURITY FOOLS 'TERRORIST PLAN;' DETAINS 3

PA110440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Report by Armando Zelaya from Reigon 2; date not give -- live or recorded]

[Text] State security has foiled a sabotage and terrorist plan in Region 2. Manuel Antonio Garcia Espinosa and Arcenio Palma Espinosa have been detained in connection with this plot, which was begun in Honduras. According to the plan, these men would blow up electric installations at the San Antonio sugar mill and the Chinandega electricity-generating plant, thus hampering production at Egracsa [expansion unknown] and Agrosa [expansion unknown]. They would also blow up Radio 19 July and bridges between Leon and Chinandega. Pablo Medina has also been detained. He obtained Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] leaflets against the Sandinist people's government from Honduras and brought them into the country. He was captured while getting off a bus at the northern border. Garcia Espinosa, the main suspect in the terrorist actions, is a fugitive and an arrest warrant was issued for him for an attack in (Francisco Areas) in Chinandega. The other suspect, Palma Espinosa, was a member of a gang of assailants before he was trained in the handling of plastic explosives in Honduras to provoke the terrorist actions in Leon and Chinandega. He operated with Garcia Espinosa.

Lieutenant Luis Alberto Olivas Perez, state security chief for Region 2, also said that the FDN has men in Honduras who kidnap young men fleeing the Patriotic Military Service and force them to fight alongside the FDN mercenary forces. Those accused of terrorist activities have confessed to journalists that they visited the FDN security houses at [words indistinct], El Triunfo, and other places. FDN's Felix Reyes trained these two men in the use of plastic explosives, which were not brought into the country due to the state security's strict vigilance. The explosives were to have been brought to Nicaragua at a later date. Lt Perez Olivas has reported that the three men involved in terrorist activities will be turned over to Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals in Managua.

CASTRO RECEIVES BOLIVIAN HEALTH AWARD

Bolivian Minister Arrives

FL021555 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1116 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Report by Delia Rodriguez Garcia]

[Text] For the purpose of decorating Cuba's Commander in Chief Fidel Castro with the Bolivian Health Order in the Grand Officer grade, the Bolivian minister of social services and public health, Dr Javier Torres Goitia, has arrived in Cuba. He was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana by his Cuban counterpart, Dr Sergio del Valle, who greeted Torres Goitia in the name of the Cuban people and government.

The Bolivian minister praised Cuban health advances, which are being observed by all of Latin America. He called the intensive therapy service donated by Cuba an example of human solidarity. Torres Goitia added that it is not only a gift, but a symbol of the Cuban professionals, determination and the fraternity between Cuba and Bolivia.

Report on Award Ceremony

FL041112 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 2201 GMT on 3 July broadcasts a recorded program on the ceremony during which Dr Javier Torres Goitia, Bolivian health minister, decorates Cuban President Fidel Castro with the Public Health Order, Grand Officer. The announcer reports that the ceremony took place on 2 July but does not indicate where it was held. The opening shot shows the Cuban and Bolivian flags while the Cuban and Bolivian national anthems are played. The camera pans the Bolivian delegation standing in a line facing the Cuban delegation, then a medium closeup shot of Cuban President Fidel Castro. Among the members of the Cuban delegation are Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Pedro Miret Prieto, and Jorge Risquet Valdez, and Alternate Politburo member Vilma Espin.

At 2203 GMT, an unidentified woman reads Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo's resolution awarding Fidel Castro the decoration. At 2205 GMT, Dr Javier Torres Goitia, Bolivian minister of social services and public health, reads a message outlining the aid Cuba has given Bolivia and Castro's merits. After a 17-minute speech, Torres Goitia places the medal around Castro's neck, and they embrace.

At 2222 GMT, Castro begins speaking. He thanks the Bolivian Government for such an honor and explains how the idea of helping the Bolivians came from a delegation that visited Cuban medical facilities and showed interest in Cuba's pediatric intensive care units. Castro recounted how these medical units were created and expressed willingness to continue providing medical training and additional aid to Bolivia and any other Latin American or Third World country which requests it. Castro ends his speech at 2311 GMT. Castro and Torres Goitia embrace again, and the broadcast ends.

Torres Goitia Speech

FL082056 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Speech by Bolivian Public Health Minister Javier Torres Goitia at a Havana ceremony on 2 July to decorate President Fidel Castro with the Bolivian Public Health Order -- recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr President of Cuba, Your Excellencies Ministers of State, honorable dignitaries, ladies, and gentlemen.

I have come to express the gratitude of the Bolivian Government and people over Cuba's generosity, especially to you, commander of a people whose activities have been marked by solidarity and fraternity.

Because I have come as a minister of social services and public health, as a doctor, and as president of the People's Health Committees; because I am in Cuba, the first Latin American country that conquered disease through the organized mobilization of its people, which beyond any subjective appraisal is a model country of sanitary organization that can display with pride the greatest health advances; and because I am in Cuba, medical power for the benefit of its people and of all other peoples, I would like to emphasize some health policy concepts we have been working with in Bolivia since heroic workers and peasants broke the yoke of fascist dictatorship and won their right to live in a democracy in October 1982.

Scratching tin and silver from the interior of ancient excavations, in mines depleted by hundreds of years of unrelenting exploitation or planting in barren land, the Bolivian people one day understood that just as they were able to conquer the fascists, they could also conquer misery and disease. When our people draped their humble huts with the triumph of democracy, they learned that health is a social right and that as such it is neither sold nor given, but is won with the organized peoples' mobilization.

With that conviction, a decisive battle was launched and I can say with pride that that battle, now consolidated, marks the beginning of an irreversible action which is expressed by the hundreds of people's health committees organized throughout all our territory. Like white doves of hope or as wheat grows when seed and water are added to fertile land, the People's Health Committees were born and multiplied, each one a fertile carrier of new ideas and firm decisions. It was as easy to take advantage of a vaccine to terminate infectious diseases as to organize new instruments of struggle against endemic diseases such as malaria and Chagas' disease, installing potable water, or finding food. The people's committees learned easily that health and disease are part of a process that is not limited to the area of biology but is incorporated into the economic-social process and is historically determined by social changes and the people's struggles to speed up these changes.

In a country as underdeveloped as mine, where the majority of the population suffers intense needs that are not met, it was easy to understand that health is not only the absence of disease, as the the WHO said more than 40 years ago, but the synthesis of a better quality of life which includes better housing conditions, better food, better culture, and above all, complete liberty of organization, action, and expression.

In that way, the struggle for health concentrated all the poeple's energy and creatively developed in multiple areas ranging from activities against speculation to volunteer work for opening roads and constructing schools or sanitary landills. The battles against disease in the form of mass immunization campaigns were truly successful. We ended polio, have almost eradicated measles, and in another month will be able to announce that Bolivia has liberated itself from this disease.

But in your presence, Mr President, because I am certain you understand us better, I want to stress that, in addition to the human value that such triumphs have, they have served for something more important: They have allowed our entire people -- from the humble peasant to the miner, the professional, and the middle classes -- to rid themselves from old inferiority complexes. They can turn their backs on fear, raise themselves proudly from their achievements, and, bolstering their faith in their own strength, convince themselves of their own capacity to conquer all rights, as none of them is either sold or given as a gift.

Nevertheless, it would not have been possible to qualitatively transform the negative reality inherited from the dictators through the people's mobilization alone. We needed equipment, resources, vaccines, and antibiotics. In the worst economic crisis, aggravated by natural disasters, defending health seemed like a difficult battle to win. It was then that we learned another difficult battle to win. It was then that we learned another truth: The struggle for health not only binds a country's social forces and is capable of achieving national unity at the most difficult times, but beyond different ideologies, the common aspiration to live better and fall sick less often overcomes distances and erases differences in order to fraternally unite the peoples of the five continents.

You said it, Mr President, at the seventh summit meeting of nonaligned countries, as you addressed the Third World's heads of state and political leaders: I understand that our world, and I am referring to the Third World in particular, includes an enormous variety of views, ideologies, beliefs, and perceptions, differing greatly among themselves. However, we have something in common, even with those who comprise the developed world: our responsibility toward mankind. International solidarity came to our aid through all UN organizations, the EEC, and friendly countries, as multiple expressions of solidarity enabling us to advance in just a few months and do things that had not been done in decades.

I must particularly stress the aid that you, as president of this fraternal Republic of Cuba, have given us first, in the form of a medicine donation when an atrocious drought destroyed our mountains and valleys, turning them into barren plains while voracious floods devastated our tropical areas and destroyed our incipient cattle industry.

Later on, with the training of human resources, the medical attention given to patients we could not treat, and finally with the donation of a modern intensive therapy service for the children's hospital in La Paz, which has been named after Ismaelillo, in tribute to Cuban national hero Jose Marti.

This is why I have come to express the gratitude of thousands of Bolivian children to the Cuban president, to the commander of a heroic people who have obtained and defended their freedom, to the nonaligned countries' leader and, in order to avoid an unsuccessful search for appropriate adjectives, I will simply say to Comrade Fidel Castro, who needs no additional adjectives.

The donation of the intensive care unit to La Paz' children's hospital in less than 2 months of operation has saved the lives of many children who have been treated, not only with the most advanced medical technology but with the fraternal warmth of Cuban doctors, engineers, architects, nurses, and biochemists, who have shown in addition to their skills, total dedication, love, and solidarity with the patient.

This service is not only a medical resource to take away lives from death, it is above all a symbol of the generosity of a country which, by sacrificing its own needs helps others, sharing more than material things such as the hope to survive, the ability to struggle, the inexhaustible energy and moral ability that Cuba has shown so many times before.

I come here, Mr President, as bearer of the gratitude of Dr Siles Zuazo's government and to attempt to manifest the Bolivian people's untranslatable emotion, who from all levels -- peasants, mine, factory, construction, railroad workers, professionals, and the entire people -- unanimously feel admiration and affection toward the noble Cuban people.

In this medal, carved with love by a Bolivian artisan, we have gathered the style of our Tiahuanaco ancestors and incorporated it in the medical emblem symbolizing my fatherland's children's gratitude, their identification with Marti's Ismaelillo, who now is also ours, and their dreams of being free, a desire common to all the children of the world, but until now not too many have had the privilege.

Commander, I also come to tell your country's pioneers that in my country, as in others of the so-called Third World, there are children who yet have to conquer many freedoms, but they have already started to walk on their own and soon will be as free as Cuban children.

From the most remote areas of my fatherland there is a smile when Cuba is mentioned and hope sparks off when they learn about a country that with the "Fatherland or Death" slogan won and continues to win, overcoming all material difficulties.

If the field of health we know the Cuban revolution ended many myths, that the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] work was as valuable as the medical science to end malnutrition, infectious diseases, and to dramatically reduce illness and mortality rate.

With Cuba's example we are confident that the people's drive will make up for material shortages, and we come to say with deep faith in our people as an expression of gratitude for your solidarity that we also shall overcome.

Caring mothers and hopeful children in my country are struggling for their health, which is a struggle for freedom and all their rights. I am sorry that my words cannot translate their feelings or express how peasants and laborers know what to say when they find a friend, and extended hand.

Commander, as Marti's white rose, I bring to you the highest award that my country gives only to the greatest public health defenders, and we consider you to be among the greatest. Not only because your solidarity with us particularly, but because of your struggle in defense of human rights, for your constant battle in favor of Third World countries, for all the times your voice has been heard in favor of peace and against war, for the 10 points you presented at the UN representing the nonaligned countries and that continue to be of actuality, as the under developed countries' unfair foreign debt is cruel and unbearable, the unbalanced trade, the excessive arms spending of developed countries, and the economic gap that is become wider instead of narrowing among those countries and ours. For those who support health, not only as the absence of illness but as expression of economic and social development, all of human vindications conquests serve health and all delays damage it. For us health is synonymous with national liberation, of independence, and for all this, we bring Cuba's president this Bolivian Public Health Order, in its highest grade, that of Grand Officer.

I am glad to visit Havana once more when my government reaffirms its ties with Cuba contributing to the Latin American unification, at times when it is necessary to insist in the support to the Contadora Group and efforts to maintain peace in Central America.

My concern over tensions in Central America is not unrelated to health problems. I was able to support the Central American countries' message at the 37th World Health Meeting presented by Panama's health minister, entitled Health, Permanent Source of Peace, saying that health and war do not go together but health and peace do. Never before in our America, has this assertion been so actual and dramatic since a sister republic, Nicaragua, in its desire of consolidating its national liberation, after having defeated the Somoza dictatorship, was forced to use 50 percent of its resources for defense, affecting its health, education, and economy projects, which began with so much energy and undoubtedly will carry out at any cost.

Obviously, we see that our Latin American countries do not speak of peace as a political trick but because we need peace in the villages, the streets, and homes to struggle against poverty and underdevelopment, which we hoped were our only enemies.

Accept, Mr President, the gratitude of both my people and government. Through me, millions of mothers and workers thank you without affected exaggeration, with the simplicity of peasants and workers, with their sincerity, which cannot be bribed.

This medal is merely the smile of one of the Bolivian children saved from the claws of death by Ismaelillo. I present it to you in the name of the Bolivian president, with the same devotion with which I was asked to present it to you and with the pride of personally shaking your friendly hand. [applause]

Fidel Castro Speech

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[Speech by President Fidel Castro at a ceremony held in Havana on 2 July, during which Bolivian Health Minister Javier Torres Goitia presented him with the Health Order -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friend Dr Javier Torres Goitia, Bolivian social services and public health minister, dear Bolivian friends, dear comrades: I deeply appreciate your touching, generous, and beautiful words. For many years, almost since the very moment the revolution triumphed, our country has been in a position to cooperate in the health area with many Third World countries. At present our doctors work and render their services in over 25 countries. For this reason I am truly moved and surprised that I am receiving this important decoration, this extraordinary incentive from a country like Bolivia, with which we have cooperated at a very moderate level.

You mentioned three things: The delivery of medicine on the occasion of some natural disasters, the training of medical personnel, and the supply of intensive therapy equipment for the children's hospital in La Paz with the cooperation of several Cuban specialists. This is a very small contribution. We sent several tons of medicine by plane, I do not remember if at that time we also sent food, but we sent what a plane could carry for such a long distance as that between Cuba and Bolivia. I wish we could have been able to contribute more during those difficult times. We also provided training to some Bolivian doctors and nurses for the operation of equipment and intensive care techniques, and we furnished the modest intensive care room in Bolivia.

Of all these activities, I believe the most useful, the one that may turn out to be most important, is the installation of the intensive care equipment because its value cannot be measured in terms of the price of the equipment alone or the magnitude of our small efforts. Instead, I think this must be measured in terms of the value of the idea behind it, to be able to share the experience with Bolivia.

Four years ago, in 1981, our country only had one intensive care room in a pediatric hospital. This was the year we had dengue epidemic -- a strange, mysterious epidemic whose source makes us suspect the worst, because of the way it appeared, by the fact that it did not exist in the Caribbean area, and it did not exist in any of the countries with which we had relations.

The fact is that suddenly we were faced with an aggressive, strong, harmful epidemic. That was when the idea of intensive care units started to develop because of the fact that pediatric hospitals were full with children suffering from hemorragic dengue disease.

The children's mothers -- who in our hospital system participate in the children's care -- specialists, nurses, hospital technicians, made great efforts to save the children's lives. I am absolutely convinced that without that extraordinary effort, that epidemic would have taken thousands of lives in our country.

It was also noted that not all medicines were appropriate to treat that illness, which deviated a little from the average, the treatment and diagnosis had to be accurate. Measures were taken to communicate to the entire country the right methods of treating the illness. The epidemic was spreading like wildfire. There were days when around 11,000 cases were reported in a single day. A case came up in a certain province, and a few days later there were hundreds of cases in that province. Under those circumstances, one of the things doctors at hospitals came up with, considering there were different kinds of cases, some serious, others more critical, others less, was to group the children who were in more critical condition in order to provide them with close attention, around the clock. The high-risk cases received more careful attention in those improvised rooms. That was the time when, visiting one of the hospitals, we saw the only intensive care room we had, which did not have individual cubicles for contagious diseases. Dengue cases, which are transmitted through an insect, are not the same as cases such as encephalitis or meningococcic meningitis.

I remember that in that intensive care room there were about four beds, and there was a meningitis case in the same room. We were worried that others could get infected. In reality, if I am going to be more accurate I have to say we had already started to build the first intensive care rooms before we visited that room at the (Borgas) Hospital in Havana. However, we noticed there were no individual cubicles for those cases. After the visit, we revised the projects under construction to include individual cubicles for infectious disease cases. This is how we decided to plan and build intensive care rooms in every pediatric hospital in the country, even in hospitals in some regions, which although not pediatric, offered many services to children, so we also built intensive care rooms, totaling 31 rooms. We began that project with perseverance and urgency. Some of those rooms were built during the epidemic. We requested the help of a group of architects we call field architects, and they designed the plans at the project sites. We requested the efforts of our laborers, who worked with great interest and love, to build those intensive care rooms at maximum speed and some were finished even before the epidemic was over. All this happened during the battle against dengue, which was eradicated in record time if one considers it affected around 300,000 persons; I do not guarantee the amount is correct, but there were around 300,000 persons affected.

First, we had to struggle against the carrier as a means of controlling the epidemic. Even before, we had to adequately treat patients, trying to exterminate the carriers in two ways: killing the adult population and the larvae. We had to import large amounts of chemical products for fumigation. We had to buy large amounts of backpack spray units [mochilas]; we had to bring some from Japan by plane and in adequate amounts. The mosquito population was considerably reduced, and above all, the isolation of patients was decisive.

Since that happened during the months of June, July, and August, we were able to utilize schools, turning them into hospitals. At one point we hospitalized all patients, not only to control carriers, but to keep anyone from transmitting the disease. One day, after 3 or 4 months, the epidemic was eradicated in record time. Type B was eradicated as well as Type A. We were able to eradicate both, and since then we have maintained control of carriers.

A Cuban scientist, Carlos Finlay, was the one who discovered that that carrier is the same as that of yellow fever. He knew its habits perfectly well. That scientific discovery was an extraordinary contribution to the fight against yellow fever. However, efforts were made to deprive that outstanding Cuban of his glory. Efforts were made to give an American doctor -- who simply because he was an American and due to the American intervention in our country was able to learn about Finlay's research -- credit for discovering that carrier. That Cuban scientist's discovery tremendously helped to improve sanitary conditions in our hemisphere.

Now that I mention Finlay, I think Finlay would have really deserved an order like this one for his contribution to our country's health and in our hemisphere.

However, as I said, we were able to eradicate the disease in record time. I think we were able to save the lives of thousands of people with the right kind of treatment. As a result of that, we got the idea of intensive care units in pediatric hospitals. This is why today we have 31 intensive care rooms.

I remember the latest statistic was received around November when a pediatric congress was held in our country. I was informed that in less than 2 years -- because some were finished right away and others after the epidemic was over, with several million dollars spent to equip them -- up to last November, around 14,--- children had been at these intensive care rooms and 93 percent had been able to survive. What would have been the survival rate without those intensive care rooms? Maybe 85, 80, 75 percent. But consider that 10 percent of 14,000 is 1,400 children. Only the idea that we may have saved the lives of 1,400 began to ease the pain of the 100 children and 50 adults who died during the epidemic, especially the lost lives of those 100 children. We were comforted by the fact that we had turned that misfortune around, that probable attack, that probable biologic aggression against our country into a strengthening of our health system. This was demonstrated by the fact that maybe before the 2 years of intensive care programs were started, 10 lives were saved for each of the ones lost during the epidemic. We have visited the intensive care room in operation and realize how many of those children would not be saved without those services, because sometimes a respiratory arrest, if not interrupted so oxygen can be provided to the child, can kill him in a matter of minutes.

Neither doctors nor medication can do anything at all. Cardiac arrests, various problems, and severe traumas, as not only ill children go there but also those involved in accidents. We realized the importance of those wards, saw the exquisite and special attention given in these hospitals, and reached the conclusion that these institutions were very important for the health area. I have often thought that it is regrettable that the experience we have accumulated here has not extended throughout Latin America and other Third World countries where, no doubt, it would help save many lives. It is more than just saving lives: The idea that those intensive therapy wards exist give peace of mind to any family, uncle, grandfather, or brother, knowing that their children -- and each child has many relatives -- can be rendered services that are just as good as those of the Mayo Clinic, which I usually cite as an example because I hear it mentioned often, and it is a famous clinic. However, we are very pleased -- as are Cuban families because this gives them great peace of mind -- to know that in the event of any grave case of this type anywhere in our country the children would receive, free of charge, attention similar to that they would receive in the Mayo Clinic, if not better. Perhaps the attention received is even better because those clinics are mercantilistic while our pediatric hospitals are not, and our doctors and nurses dedicate themselves to this activity with a fervor that no human being is capable of mustering for any amount of money. As we were saying, it would be truly beneficial and useful, and it would save many lives, if this experience could be taken to other places.

So when Bolivians themselves, their minister, and the Bolivian doctors who became familiar with this type of experience became interested in it and told us about their desire to have an intensive therapy ward -- we ourselves cannot even claim any merit for the initiative, as the idea came from Bolivians themselves -- we immediately approved the idea of helping them install this facility. From a spiritual standpoint, this was a source of great satisfaction for us, the fact that that idea could be useful to other countries.

So, more than our doing something for Bolivia regarding our intensive therapy experience, it was Bolivia that did something for us when it allowed us to take our experience there. I can say that those who planned that small ward did so with great love. Something special motivated them to carry out that work in Bolivia: perhaps ideas about it being a Third World country, a Latin American country, a country faced with many economic difficulties and social problems, a friendly country that had reestablished relations with our country, a nation whose people have for a long time been highly esteemed by our people.

I remember, for instance, the sad and painful days when the 10 March coup was staged. A few days later there was a rebellion, an insurrection in Bolivia, and a revolution triumphed there. This was in 1952, if I am not mistaken. The revolution occurred on the same year the coup, it followed it, and that development, that victory by the people, imbued all of us and our people with great enthusiasm and with the idea that someday our own people might also be able to destroy the tyranny. So you transmitted to us very valuable and decisive ideas, which perhaps can be compared with our now transmitting to you both in experience and ideas.

As I was saying earlier, those charged with this project worked with special feelings of affection for Bolivia. Our doctors took great pains in training the personnel. Our diplomatic representative also took great interest in that work, constantly sending news about it. I received several videocassettes on how work was progressing, how bricks were being laid one by one. We were kept informed as that ward was built. The planners, the technicians, and the doctors all worked with great affection. Above all, if there is any merit to this, it is that they worked unselfishly and with great enthusiasm.

How far it was from our minds in those days to think that we would gather here tonight for this touching ceremony to receive this decoration that I accept on behalf of all those who participated in this idea -- planners, doctors, those who passed on their intensive therapy knowledge to Bolivian doctors. This decoration is also yours because you were the ones who came up with the idea that we could cooperate in this manner with the Bolivian people.

I wish this experience could be taken to other places someday, to other pediatric hospitals in Bolivia. I assure you we would be willing to train all the personnel you might need, even though you yourselves can partly train others with the personnel you already have. However, we would gladly help train all the personnel you might need for further intensive therapy. Let us hope that in the future we can also help build a second intensive therapy ward, as I believe that the importance of that ward is for it to serve as an example for other Bolivian hospitals. If the capital already has a ward of this type, it would be advisable, I think, for the second leading city which surely must have also a public pediatric hospital, to have one of these wards so the experience can be disseminated. I think this would also have an influence on other countries. I am sure that many visitors, many doctors visiting in La Paz will be taken to that ward, and that will give them ideas. I think it would be ideal if someday all Latin American pediatric hospitals could have intensive therapy wards like Cuba has. We are willing to help train personnel for a program of this kind, perhaps with the cooperation of the various international organizations, as it must be perfectly understood that our resources are very limited. Although we would not be able to make too big a financial contribution we could help train personnel and share our experience. There is nothing we would like more than to see similar wards someday in other Bolivian hospitals, and to see Bolivia become, after Cuba, the second country with an intensive therapy system for children.

You mentioned the efforts, the resources, and the cooperation received. At a recent orthopedics congress we said that health is one of the most economically profitable things.

What I meant is that it is an area where much can be done with very few resources. You can't imagine how incredibly inexpensive health services can be. For instance, if we make use of Cuba's experience, the cost of medication in convertible foreign currency could be reduced by 20 percent.

We are among the countries with a high health index -- we undoubtedly hold the first place among all Third World countries and rank above several industrialized countries -- yet health is not one of our country's costliest activities. I explained that education costs twice as much as the health services, and although we are not extremely economy-oriented or too interested in saving, our country's current health expenditures total the equivalent of $600 million. We spend pesos, but we speak of dollars so we can understand each other, as one no longer knows what a peso is in this hemisphere, but one more or less knows what a dollar is and what it is good for. Naturally, I am not talking in terms of foreign exchange, as most of these expenses we pay in our currency, and we use medication manufactured here in Cuba by Cuban doctors and specialists, and use a minimum of our convertible foreign exchange.

In the past, these expenses did not exceed $40 million but now we are spending slightly more. However, I have estimated how much this medicine would cost at the prices of medicine prior to the revolution. To put it another way: We give our people medicine at half the price it cost 26 years ago. That medicine must cost much more today. For instance, an aspirin costs a small fraction of a cent, yet sometimes it was sold for 10 cents to the people. According to some of my estimates, people today would have to pay about $1.2 billion for the medication they receive. Some of this medication we have to buy, some we buy in the socialist bloc, others in the West, but mostly we bring in raw materials and that way the cost of our medication is realy inexpensive for our country, if one considers the health levels achieved. As I was reminding Comrade Machadito [Politburo Member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura] at a meeting, when this program began in 1959, we spent 20 million; now we are spending 600 million [currency not specified], that is, 30 times more. Naturally, this includes all our preventive programs and nursing homes. The expenses mentioned are not just for medication, but they are still paid for by our country's Public Health Ministry.

At the same orthopedics meeting, it was mentioned that one-third of what is currently spent on weapons -- and one-third is equivalent to about $333 billion -- could be distributed among 333 countries so that each one could receive $1 billion. Since there are only about 160 countries in the United Nations -- I think there are 158 countries, including very small islands -- twice as many countries as currently exist could receive $1 billion per year or one-third the amount spent on weapons. Therefore, one-third is twice as much as is needed to resolve all of these Third World problems. However, if given half, one-third of what is spent in weapons is equivalent to four times the amount needed for each Third World country, including India, which is among the largest Third World countries, could have the health programs and health levels that Cuba has. [sentence as heard]

Now, as you very clearly indicated, it is not merely a matter of economic resources. No, no, no, human resources are decisive elements, as are the policies, the willingness to give health to the people, the level of awareness of the doctors and personnel working in the health area. All of this is decisive. The people's participation in any health program is also decisive. This is why I fully agree with the idea of establishing people's health committees, as this is merely the implementation of the principle of rank and file participation in the health programs. This is decisive. We could not have our current health index without very active participation by the masses and the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the latter being the equivalent of the People's Health Committees, the Federation of Cuban Women, the peasant associations, and the workers organizations.

All the mass organizations here fight for health and that costs nothing. A popular and democratic political process can do much in the area of health without any money. That is a fact: without money. Like we did, for instance, in the area of education at the beginning of the revolution, when 100,000 students were mobilized to participate in a literacy campaign to eradicate illiteracy in 1 year. How much did that cost? That cost nothing, except for the students' uniforms and transportation fees. They went to the peasants' houses and lived with them.

For instance, if it were possible to mobilize Bolivian students, those thousands of students you have in the schools of medicine, they, too, could help. I am sure they would be enthusiastic about these health programs and might help greatly, dedicating part of their vacations to this project. If there are many doctors, they could be used part of the year or as part of their training they could be asked to participate in health programs. You told me that you have about 4,000 doctors and that you graduate about 700 doctors every year. That is a treasure, a big treasure. We had 6,000 doctors, but the Yankees took 3,000 away. We accepted the challenge and now have 20,500 until July or August, when we will graduate over 2,400 new doctors. After 1988, we will graduate 3,000 per year, and after 1990 3,500 per year. A few minutes ago, while chatting before this ceremony began, I told you that the family doctors' institution, in which you expressed great interest, is another idea with a great future. We will employ 20,000 doctors in this area during the next 15 years. Within the next 14 years, or perhaps sooner, every family in this country will have its own doctor in addition to the entire hospital network and the special hospitals like the clinical-surgical centers, etc. I think this is another idea that will prevail in the future: the idea of a family doctor, not like those in a capitalist society, but a family doctor practicing socialist medicine.

I had the satisfaction of hearing you express an interest in this contribution by our country to the medical field. We are working in many fields. We are conducting medical research, and have a group at a medical research center. We have also prepared programs to develop 35 special surgical clinics. They will advance quickly, with each of them receiving special attention so the ones most advanced and those lagging behind will move ahead evenly toward higher levels in each of their special fields. We have completed a new program for the schools of medicine and to that end have gathered the best experiences from the most advanced countries in the medical area. We have gathered all that experience, have summed it up and in September we will begin implementing the new program. We are also conducting research in connection with audiovisual and other methods and resources that might help train medical students more efficiently.

So we will graduate thousands of doctors in the next few years, doctors with increasingly better preparation. We select them among students with vocation, with good records, the ones who truly have the souls of doctors. We select them among our many youths. (?Those selected) have been organized into a special detachment, where they even have a special code of conduct. We are more demanding with the discipline and conduct of medical students than with those in any other professional field. They are imbued with that spirit, with that desire to cooperate.

You mentioned vaccines, and it was very interesting for me to hear about your efforts in the struggle against malaria. Perhaps some efficient vaccine against malaria will be manufactured in the future, as sometimes it is not easy to eliminate the mosquito. We hope that through genetic engineering it will be possible to prepare a vaccine against malaria, an inexpensive vaccine against viral hepatitis, which causes so many problems, and several other vaccines. We hope it will also be possible to manufacture a vaccine against meningococcic meningitis. We think that through genetic engineering many new vaccines will be made against those strains for which no vaccines presently exist.

We are already working in the area of genetic engineering. We are building a new research plant, which will be very well equipped, and we are already training personnel. That genetic engineering and biotechnology research center will help us not only manufacture medicine, but will help us in many other areas, like increasing agricultural yields and producing food. These are essential areas if one wants the people to have good health, as it is a known fact that lack of food causes malnutrition. An individual cannot even develop normally, either physically or mentally, under such circumstances. Genetic engineering will contribute to this field. In the future we will be able to increase our vaccine production with the new factory we are currently constructing and with new methods and technology for the manufacture of vaccines based on genetic engineering. I think that in this field, which is also related to medicine, we can cooperate with the Third World countries. The foreign students in that genetic engineering center can help in the medical field.

We are also trying to develop the field of biochemistry and the pharmaceutical industry. Today there are procedures for developing new molecules, not only the ones already in existence in nature, but new ones, suitable for blocking the effects of a virus or a given toxin. There are many possibilities in this area and medicine is being revolutionized at a quick pace, faster than ever before.

I have told you that we are trying to remain up to date as regards new medical equipment and technology. We are, however, aware of the fact that man was, is, and will continue to be the fundamental element. I would recommend that special attention be given to medical students and that efforts be made to instill into them an awareness of the importance of their activities.

In all these fields we have mentioned we are willing to share our knowledge and experience with the Bolivian or any other Latin American or Third World peoples, by training their doctors and using our experience with audiovisual methods because the Third World must really train millions of doctors.

Of course, our Latin American universities have graduated many doctors, most of whom are concentrated in the capitals. They are human resources, but are not being well used. Unfortunately, many migrate, and many of the best ones are lured away by the wealthy and industrialized societies, especially the United States. If you have about 4,000 graduated doctors, you have about 1 doctor per 1,500 or 1,600 doctors [as heard]. This average is not the important thing, but how these doctors are distributed. That is the fundamental thing. There is a similar situation with health figures and averages, how they are distributed among cities and rural areas. Figures alone do not indicate everything. We now have schools of medicine in all the provinces, including the smaller ones. We have taken medical teaching to all hospitals. I believe this is another new step. For instance, a rural hospital may train obstetrics, pediatrics, and internal medicine specialists, which are the areas most needed there. A good specialist may be the professor of those doctors, as we have turned many specialists into professors. So, a set of measures has been implemented in this area, which for our country represent a revolution. Results will be viewed in the future rather than at present.

All our advances in the medical field may be very useful for Latin America, with whose sanitary conditions we are already familiar. We know of zones in certain countries, where 200 children die in their first year for every 1,000 born alive. We know of countries [words indistinct] about 100 for every 1,000 that records of all who die under these conditions are really kept in places where there are no communications, births are not even recorded. Latin America's sanitary situation is truly horrible as a rule, except for certain exceptions that are slightly better. However, hundreds of millions of people live under terrible sanitary conditions. There are hundreds more living under terrible conditions of malnutrition.

The numbers are simply frightening, considering that in addition we are asked to pay $360 billion in debt, and interests alone total $400 billion over a period of 10 years. Really, this looks like a contradiction, a paradox, an absurdity.

We have been talking about all these problems, the economic problems, the sanitary problems. We know that these circumstances are very tragic and we really harbor the hope that someday our peoples, the Latin American peoples, will be able to do what we are doing in the health area, just as we hope that they will also be able to do it in the educational area.

The possibilities do exist, and I think that the most elemental duty of any politician -- be he right, left, or center -- is to take care of the public health, because otherwise he is not even a politician. He would not be realizing that this is what people appreciate the most. A good politician, regardless of his ideology, should concern himself with public health and do something about it. However, a right-wing politician with caveman like ideas, would not try to do for the public health what we are doing. He probably thinks that business and industry must prosper even if people die. We always prefer to save people, and treat them well, rather than to have business prosper.

We do try to have prosperous businesses but, above all, we seek to place business at the people's service and make them benefit the people. However, even a right-wing politician, a reactionary, if he is a good politician and wants to obtain votes in an election, should concern himself with the people's health. I am truly amazed, and I say this frankly, at how little Latin American politicians usually concern themselves with the public health.

This is why at today's event, the thing I have appreciated the most is the love, interest, and awareness that you, as Bolivia's minister of social services and public health, have demonstrated and expressed through your words. This can be expressed only by someone who truly feels deep vocation and love, someone deeply aware of the existing sanitary problems, the good that can be done through health programs, the mourning that the community can avoid, the happiness and well being that can be guaranteed to the people and, above all, the security they can be given. The most important thing about a health program is that it gives security to families and mothers, to all without exception. One may be an uncle, a father, brother, grandfather, or grandmother, but they all have to do with a child's health. It is even better if total security is granted to the entire family, which then knows that any of its members can receive the best health service and their health is guaranteed. This is what we have fought for, what we have to a great extent achieved. We are sure we will continue to achieve this in increasing levels in the coming years.

Believe me, this simple tribute, and I say simple because of the way in which this ceremony has been held; this great honor moves me, and I am absolutely sure our entire people will be moved by this action over the simple things we have done for Bolivian health. Let us hope that in the future we will have the chance to do much more. Let us hope that in the future we will be able to say that with time, with the passing years, and with our cooperation, our people have earned this tribute.

In the meantime, I reiterate to you our solidarity and our willingness to cooperate with Bolivia's health programs as much as possible. I express my deepest gratitude and beg you to convey this gratitude to our dear and distinguished friend, President Siles Zuazo and especially to the Bolivian people. [applause]

Public Health Memorandum Signed

FL081507 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] In Havana, a memorandum of understanding on the development of scientific and technical cooperation in the field of public health has been signed between Cuba and Bolivia.

URUGUAYAN DELEGATION SEEKS TRADE RELATIONS

Trade Minister Meets Businessmen

FL100117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas has met with (Fernando Seco Aparicio), an important Uruguayan businessman visiting Cuba. Mr (Seco Aparicio) has come ahead of a Uruguayan trade mission that will soon arrive in Cuba. Trade was discussed during the meeting, particularly trade prospects between Cuba and Uruguay.

Composition of Delegation

FL111852 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] An Uruguayan commercial delegation composed of official and private sectors has traveled to Cuban to initiate a series of contacts to reestablish bilateral trade. The delegation is composed of Foreign Trade General Director Isidoro Hodara, Foreign Ministry International Economic Affairs Director Jose Maria Areneo, and 25 industrialists.

VEIGA HEADS DELEGATION TO HAVANA UNION CONFERENCE

FL120114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the trade union conference of Latin American and Caribbean workers on the foreign debt will be led by Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. In a meeting held at CTC headquarters, Veiga stressed that all Cuban workers will be represented in that trade union conference which will take place 15-17 July in Havana with the participation of Latin American and Caribbean worker's leaders.

RAUL CASTRO PRESENTS MEDAL TO USSR ADVISER

FL031651 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and FAR minister, presided over a military farewell ceremony for Colonel General Vladimir Konchitz, principal military adviser to the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who has concluded his work here in Cuba. Castro decorated the high-ranking Soviet official with the Combative Fraternity Medal, awarded by Council of State.

UK GROUP SIGNS AGREEMENT ON CHEMICALS

FL091938 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Officials from a British chemical enterprise and the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE] have agreed to increase cooperation in the areas of public health, basic industries and sugar. The agreement will provide Cuba with insecticides, herbicides, and other chemical products, as well as transfer of technology.

The British chemical industry delegation is headed by Mr (Ronald Campell), general director of that organization.

Raul Taladrid, CECE vice president, welcomed the visitors and briefed them on 1984's main advances in the Cuban economy.

COMMENTARY ON INTENT OF AGCA TRIAL IN ROME

PA110223 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 July 85

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The rigged trial that Italian authorities are holding in Rome of Sergei Antonov and two other Bulgarian citizens for their alleged participation in the attack in which Pope John Paul II was seriously wounded 4 years ago, is bogged down. Tangled up by his own contradicitions, the main witness in this dismal trial, the terrorist Turk Mehmet Ali Agca, has failed to submit the least bit of evidence against Antonov and his other two companions.

Agca, who is serving a life sentence for almost killing the pope, has unsuccessfully tried to make believe that the attack on the pope was part of a communist plot ordered from the USSR and carried out by the Bulgarian Government. This clumsy fabrication has no foundation or reason, but capitalist countries' mass news media, especially in the United States, have been disseminating all the fallacies fabricated by the CIA and the secret services of other Washington allies.

Soon after the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, Agca said that he had acted on his own accord, but 18 months later, he retracted this statement and instead said that it was an international conspiracy and that he had acted under the instructions of Antonov, representative of the Bulgarian airline in Rome, and of two Bulgarian diplomats, who had planned the action. As reported on previous occasions, the Turkish terrorist retracted his first testimony and then involved Antonov and the other two Bulgarian citizens after he was visited in prison by several Italian secret service agents.

During the trial, Agca has made the most absurd statements with the intention of confusing the authorities and international public opinion. He even said that he was Jesus Christ reincarnated and that the world would be destroyed. Agca's representation of himself as a visionary, an accuser, a would-be assassin, and an accomplice, and his constant assertions, denials, and threats, have so far led to nothing other than to entangle and confuse those who are in charge of the case.

Italy has just lent itself to stage a cruel farce in which Sergei Antonov and other innocent persons are the victims of the maneuvers that the CIA and the enemies of socialism in Europe are promoting to try to discredit and undermine trust in Bulgarian and the USSR, which the two countries had gained after decades of upright conduct.

The conspiracy to make these two socialist countries appear to be involved in a terrorist plot is part of the anticommunist campaign promoted by the Reagan administration. President Ronald Reagan wants international public opinion to believe that the USSR is a threat to mankind and that all its actions are aimed at promoting terrorism and destroying peace and security in the world. But this is far from true. The USSR and other socialist countries are promoting the struggle to lessen and eliminate tensions and to create a climate of trust and understanding that will allow mankind to develop to its full potential on behalf of a better world.

Conspiracies like those carried out by the imperialists which try to discredit the countries of the socialist community cannot prosper because the feeble arguments on which they are based cannot withstand analysis.

DOMINICA

CHARLES SAYS GUYANA NOT SAFE FOR CARICOM MEETING

FL112034 Bridgetown CANA in English 1916 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 11, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles says she will not attend next year's Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit in Guyana because she would not feel safe in Georgetown. Miss Charles, in an interview with the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), said she was very surprised at the decision of the Caricom heads at their summit in Barbados last week to choose Guyana as the venue for their next conference. Quite frankly, I'm afraid I'm going to miss a second heads of government conference, said the Dominica leader who missed the Barbados summit because of general elections here which gave her a second five-year mandate. I won't feel safe in Georgetown; my enemies are the Georgetown government's best friends, she declared.

A number of radical states, including Libya and North Korea, which the fiercely anti-communist Charles accused of financing the failed bid by the opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) to unseat her pro-American administration, have embassies in Guyana, which has close ties with the Soviet bloc.

Charles reiterated a call for the Caricom Secretariat to be removed from Guyana, saying its presence there was a handicap to the 13-nation community. She said Barbados or St Lucia would be better locations not only because they were cheaper to reach but because better economic conditions exist, which would be conducive to attracting top-quality staff to work for Caricom compared with economically-troubled Guyana.

ST. LUCIA

COMPTON SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN ON CBI

FL111700 Bridgetown CANA in English 1511 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 11, CANA -- Garment exports from St Lucia and other Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries may be restricted if legislation before the United States Congress is approved, St Lucian Prime Minister John Compton says. Compton said a letter had been sent to President Reagan requesting him to use his influence to ensure that the advantages and opportunities available under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) were not further eroded. The letter, signed by the heads of government of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) following last week's summit in Barbados, also made reference to areas in which the CBI can be improved to the benefit of Caribbean states. Compton gave no details of these areas, nor did he say exactly how the proposed legislation is intended to work.

(Garments) is one of the areas that islands like St Lucia can take immediate advantage of under the CBI, as garment production is labour intensive; it is not high tech so we have the people available, but the production of these, leather goods, and methyl (methanol) are now under attack, Compton said.

He said if the islands can continue to enjoy some of the advantages of the CBI we can continue to produce and export to the United States, but if these doors are closed then most of these opportunities would be eroded.

The CBI is a 12-year programme which allows duty-free entry into the United States for a host of Caribbean exports. It ends in 1995.

PRIME MINISTER ON ELECTION INTERFERENCE

FL111807 Bridgetown CANA in English 1551 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 11, CANA -- St Lucian Prime Minister John Compton says his administration will be on guard against possible interference by foreign leftist organisations in the next general election.

The prime minister was commenting on the outcome of the recent election in Dominica where the leftist opposition has been strengthened in parliament. What has happened in Dominica must put us on our guard, as there was substantial interference in Dominica's elections by the leftists from outside, not only in personnel but in equipment, Compton said. A substantial amount of money flowed into Dominica to interfere with the democratic process there, and we know that St Lucia was a conduit for some of these funds which were funnelled into Dominica.

Compton said Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles' retention of power was a reassurance by the Dominica people that they are pleased with the leadership she has given in the past. Although she has fewer seats, the (increased) percentage of the votes she received does show she is stronger, Compton said.

The prime minister dismissed the suggestion that the performance of the left in the election was an indication of their rise to popularity since the overthrow of the Maurice Bishop regime in Grenada in 1983. He said: They won a couple of marginal constituencies but I do not give too much truck to that. I think the Dominica elections have proven to the people of the region that democracy is alive and well, and the forces of freedom are strong not only in Dominica but throughout the region.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS SHOW INTEREST IN TRADE

FL111648 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 11, CANA -- Prime Minister George Chambers says British industrialists showed interest in Trinidad and Tobago's non-oil sector during a just-ended official visit to Britain. Chambers, who is now in Hong Kong on the second leg of a four-nation tour by a government delegation, told reporters a group of British businessmen had also raised the possibility of their investing in Trinidad and Tobago's agricultural sector.

During the four-day round of engagements in Britain, the delegation met industrialists, hotel chain managers, and government officials. Trade and investment were reported to be main talking points. In general we seek to encourage joint ventures between the local private sector and foreign investors and to not rule out the possibility of further joint ventures involving the government where dictated by circumstances, Chambers told British bankers and financiers on Tuesday. We are satisfied that in the longer term, the combination of our energy resources, well developed physical infrastructure, and demonstrated technical and industrial capability will place us among those countries which are manufacturers of a wide range of products for the international markets of the future, Chambers said.

Chambers told the news conference the system of apartheid in South Africa must change but that the change must come with much more swiftness than it had previously. He said the matter of South Africa would come up for discussion at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Bahamas in October.

On his meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Monday, Chambers said they had agreed to disagree on some matters which did not reach the point of interfering with the relationship. Britain has not turned her back on the Caribbean and they wanted Trinidad and Tobago to know that, he added.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL INDUSTRY

FL102027 Bridgetown CANA in English 1944 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 10 CANA -- Energy Minister Patrick Manning said today that the reported failure of last week's OPEC meeting to find a new strategy for propping up oil prices places an even greater responsibility on individual oil producing nations to improve the efficiency of their national industries. Manning was addressing the First Conference of the Geological Society of Trinidad and Tobago at the Hilton Hotel.

In an environment of declining and/or unstable prices and oversupply of crude, said Manning, one thing is certain and it is that only the efficient producers, efficient in terms of both cost and technology, will survive. We have a small but mature industry, we are in full control of it, and we must strive to improve our efficiency, the Trinidad and Tobago minister added.

Manning said that a joint mission by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank was currently preparing an assessment of Trinidad and Tobago's energy sector. The assessment, which is to be submitted to government during the fourth quarter of this year, addresses issues of oil exploration and development and production, and, according to Manning, will be used to set the stage for the future development of the sector. I am convinced that for a long time to come the world and, indeed, Trinidad and Tobago wil be dependent on petroleum.

Manning also announced that the first every inventory of Trinidad and Tobago's mineral resources will be completed this year. He said this would be the first step in maximising the use of non-petroleum resources in the country.

AMOCO TO BEGIN MASSIVE OIL DRILLING PROGRAM

FL112110 Bridgetown CANA in English 2033 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 11, CANA -- The American Oil Company (Amoco) next week begins a massive drilling programme off the east coast of Trinidad aimed at discovering new oil fields. The company's exploratory programme covers TT90 million dollars (one TT dollar: 41 cents U.S.) in drilling and nine million dollars for seismic surveys.

President and General Manager of Amoco Trinidad Ltd Robert Powers said the George H. Galloway, the largest jack-up exploratory drilling unit to be used here, was scheduled to start drilling its first well in Amoco's south-west Nariva field off the east coast by July 18. He said the services of the Galloway were being provided through a joint venture project involving Nealwell Ltd, a local company, and Reading and Bates Drilling Co of Houston, Texas.

Two survey vessels will be carrying out seismic studies.